REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,524.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ......Rs. 42 / For Six Months....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Belwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	30
,, Rutnagherry	23	,, Colombo	31
,, Vingorla	23	,, Galle April	1
,, Carwar	24	,, Negapatam	4
,, Mangalore	25	,, Pondicherry	5
,, Cannanore	26	,, Madras	7
,, Tellicherry	26	,, Coconada	9
,, Calicut	27	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Beypore	27	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Cochin	28	,, Gopaulpore	11
,, Alleppy	28	,, False Point	12
		Arrive CALCUTTA	14

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

	March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH	16
,, Kurrachee April	1	,, Fao	16
,, Guadur	2	,, Kowet	16
,, Muscat	4	,, Bushire	18
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Linga	23
,, Linga	8	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bahrein	8	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	10	,, Guadur	29
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee May	2
Arrive BUSREH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st March 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered s.s. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large side windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
TO MALTA	Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL............Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 19th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 28th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,,	on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,012 ,,	450 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, (2,984 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 30th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P. G. Mathews, Commander.

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ......£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

GENERAL AVERAGE per s. s. SJAELLAND.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested before taking DELIVERY of their GOODS, to produce INVOICES, and to pay a deposit of one per cent. on the value. The Average Bond is being prepared, and will be circulated for signature immediately.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship KINGDOM OF FIFE, Captain Irvine, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s s. ATHOLL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Atholl.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.
Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at or about 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned places, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hormujee Bomanjee Touche and Co., by order of Govindass Luckhmundass, Esq.

At Victoria Bunder—
93 Bales pressed Oomrawuttee Cotton.
At Apollo Reclamation—
119 Pressed Bales New Barsee Cotton.
30 do. do. New Hingunghat Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser, and the remainder of the purchase money will be expected to be paid within 3 days from the date of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady, the undermentioned Landed Property, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vithuldass Sivlal, by order of Rajaram Govundram, the Mortgagee.—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or garden ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khetwady, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 136, and assessed under No. 2,130 and 4,977 and is under survey Nos. 738 and 739, and admeasuring about 4 8 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by Khetwady 5th Cross Road, on the west and north by the property of Nillajee Luxmonjee, and on the south by the property of Raghoonath Gumbajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdass, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of an assortment of New, Fancy, and Miscellaneous Goods recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort.

(Opposite the Old Secretariat Office.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignees, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., at the abovenamed shop, a large assortment of new and miscellaneous goods, consisting of horse brushes, porcelain and glass flower pots and vases, gilt time-pieces, few engravings in maple and other frames, panorama bells, glass scent bottle, an invoice of iron painted bedsteads, 6 feet 6 by 4-6 inches and 6 feet 6 by 5 feet, of various colours, pieces of oil flooring, enamelled leather, Gladstone's bags, Wellington leggings, caps and hats, drill hats, railway companions, Beech Wellington's arms and without arms chair, assorted perfume and other soaps, fish dishes, coloured glass jewel boxes, glass domes of sizes, single and rocking horses, besides sundry miscellaneous articles, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, No. 12 Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture of a Gentleman, comprising an English telescopic dining table (forming a round table), comports, a blackwood bedstead with mattress, easy and without arm chairs, writing table, sofa and conversation couches, chiffonier, dressing and round tables, toilet glasses, clothes press, chest of drawers screen, child's perambulator, a musical box, globe lamps, clock, pictures, round teapoys, plated and porcelain ware, a few lots of reading books, a lot of China matting, &c.

A large fireproof safe by "Samuel Whitfield and Sons," Birmingham. 3 cases of chesnut fruits.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, a few cases of chintz, and 2 cases of muslin, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 21st March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONNETS AND HATS.

JUST IMPORTED.

A captain of a ship having brought out a very select case of Millinery, has put the same into the hands of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 24th inst. at 2 P.M., which will give Ladies an opportunity of buying a cheap article.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND SAMPLE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 22nd inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Church Lane, a quantity of office furniture and sample goods, consisting of deal wood sample tables, blackwood writing desks, cupboard and easy chair, hanging punkah, scales, sets of weights, screens, jackwood sample chest of drawers, bycicle, samples of assorted glass and porcelain wares, flower vases, a lot of sample cotton and wool goods and prints, swit iron copper and brasswire, glass drops pictures, marble, slabs &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Daroo Khana, in the Timber Depot of Messrs. Wallace and Co., by order of Mr. Mahomed Ally, and on account of the first purchasers, Mistry Nursoo Dhumajee and Co.

80 Second-class Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods. &c.

4 Bales, 200 Pieces of Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs 50 inch.
7 do. 350 ,, ,, 6½ to 9 lbs.
3 do. 300 ,, ,, T. Cloth, 5 and 6 lb.
1 do. 150 ,, ,, Madapollams, 3 lb.
1 do. 300 lb., 40 No. Mule Twist.
10 Cases Coloured Prints.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a full-toned sympathetic Grand Square Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a first-rate Mahogany full-sized Slate Billiard Table by "J. Bennett & Co.," a handsome English Built Open Carriage by "Thorn," a do. do. circular fronted Office Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting black Carriage Horses, a large collection of choice plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Messrs. F. L. Latham and C. Reynolds, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, dinner, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, tea set, bread basket, a mahogany case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, with mother-o'-pearl handles, a do. do. dining fish knives and forks with ivory handles, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces extending dining tables for 6 and 10 persons, sideboards dumb waiters, dining-room chairs, a first class mahogany full-sized billiard table by J. Bennett and Co., a bronze 6 light gas Billiard Lamp, circular, and card tables, English mahogany, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, handsome Brussels drawing-room carpet, whatnots, a full-toned mahogany grand square piano by "Soundy and Co.," bronze single and plated 4 light hanging argand lamps, a handsome English iron bedstead, camp cot, Caeo, atra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, towel horses, clothes baskets, dish cover articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built 4 seated open carriage by "Thorn," perfect order.

A pair of handsome black carriage horses.

A handsome English-built light Office brougham, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

NOTICE.

The Plants belonging to F. L. LATHAM, Esq., will be sold THIS MORNING, at 6 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., on the premises of Byculla Works, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the late W. J. Thompson, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and breakfast sets, platedware such as hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, table candlesticks, toast rack, bottle stand, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as square dining and camp tables, sideboard, dining-room, easy, folding and rocking chairs, round and side tables, whatnots, teapoys, hat stand, table argand and kerosine lamps, a four-post bedstead, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, wardrobe, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, clothes basket, Cambay carpets, pictures, table linen, wearing apparel, books, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome English-built open carriage by E. Kesterton, a ditto circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, by Palliser, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horse, a powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. Wright, the same comprises richly engraved vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, tea set, waiter, ice tankard, handsome epergne with frosted cut dish, single, double, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as set of dining table in 3 pieces, a round ditto for 8 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, folding and partition screens, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome English drawing-room carpet with border, a handsome centre Ottoman bronze, single and four-lights hanging gas lamps, splendid pier glasses with console tables, a first-class full tone mahogany semi-grand piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne made to order, nearly new, music stands, whatnots, English brass and blackwood carved four post bedsteads, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built light open Carriage by Kesterton, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses and a set of English plated mounted double harness.

A handsome English-built light Miniature Brougham, by Palliser, with a powerful Australian Horse and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

A Buffaloe with Calf.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage, a Handsome Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by "Holman," a pair of very Handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Professor Candy.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1873.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¾ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1½ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.
The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company s.s. TANJORE, from SUEZ, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MANGOLIA, from Southampton, 20th February 1873

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 13th February 1873.
S.S. IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 14th February, 1873.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co.
10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ONE HUNDRED PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

BOMBAY GREAT EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE PIANOFORTES placed by S. ROSE & Co. as specimens of perfect workmanship, both English and Foreign in this branch of trade, WILL BE SOLD to the highest offer on or before the 24th instant, after which they will be removed. Intending purchasers will please to address the BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. ROSE & Co.

THE excellent character and the prices of the PIANOS IMPORTED by S. ROSE and Co. during the last four months have given every satisfaction. They therefore are in a position to announce a permanent business in this Department of Trade. A large shipment of Pianos to arrive shortly.

N.B.—A first-class London Tuner employed.

BOMBAY GREAT EXHIBITION, 1873.

ORGAN exhibited by S. ROSE & Co., Hamilton and Mason's Patent—5 stops with swell—is OFFERED FOR Rs 375 NET CASH—the only Instrument of the kind in Bombay. Address "Musical Depot," 10 Meadow Street, Fort.

S. ROSE & Co.

WANTED, in a Solicitor's Office in Bombay, a MANAGING CLERK of good character and position; to a competent person a liberal salary will be given.—Apply to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the ADVERTISEMENT which appeared in last MONDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE," that the FESTIVAL of "JAMSHEDI NOWROZE" is not connected with any Masonic Rite or Ceremony, and the Brethren who join it are not to appear in Masonic Costume.

J. N. DADY,
Wor. Master Lodge "Cyrus."

Bombay, 20th March 1873.

INDIA PALE ALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s THIRD SHIPMENT of this season's bottling has arrived per Steamer "Oxfordshire" in casks of 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 18th Mar. 1873.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co.
10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED PER OVERLAND STEAMER.

- All like faded Flowers are gone.
- Ada, with the Golden Hair.
- Blind Boy's Song.
- Bright-eyed Jenny Lea.
- Beneath the Snow.
- Beautiful Brooklet.
- Bird on the Tree.
- Beautiful Emmeline.
- Boy with the Curly Hair.
- Beautiful Hawthorn.
- Boarding School.
- Black Brigade.
- Come over the Ferry.
- Come sing to me.
- Come my love with me.
- Come where the Moonbeams linger.
- Come sit by my side, Little Darling
- Coon Hunt.
- Cheer up, Comrade.
- Carry the News.
- Comical Ghosts.
- Driven from Home.
- Dearest one, good-bye.
- Daisy Valley.
- Down the River.
- Driving down the Road.
- Dressed in a Dolly Varden.
- Dashing through the Snow.
- Ebenezer Tanner.
- Father's come home.
- Fairy Glen.
- Frou—Frou.
- Fairies of Dreamland.
- Gabrielle.
- Greenbacks.
- Good-bye, Sally dear.
- Gold n gleam on the Yellow Corn.
- Georgie Porgie.
- Good-bye, Jenny.
- Good night, little Daisy.
- Girl with the glossy hair.
- Grecian Bend.
- High, low, Jack and the game.
- Hark, the Drum.
- Harbour Bar.
- Happy days come again.
- Happy are we Niggers so gay.
- Hunky Dorum.
- I know We know pretty little Yalla Gal.
- I'll meet thee to night, Love.
- I'd rather be a Violet.
- I've said my prayers, good night.
- I have tried not to love thee.
- I'll meet thee in the Lane.
- Just before the battle, mother.
- Just after the battle, mother.
- Josephine Orange Blossom.
- Just touch the harp gently.
- John Brown Glorioso Song.
- Kiss me to sleep, Mother.
- Kiss me Mother 'ere I die.
- Lillie Moore, or May morning Bells.
- Lily was the only Flower.
- Little Diamond Dewdrop.
- Little Sunshine.
- Let's be happy while we may, Boy.
- Letter in the Candle.
- Little Maggie May.
- Little Daisy.
- Little Flo!
- Little Robin tapping on the Pane.
- Love among the Roses.
- Milly and I.
- Monkey's Wedding.
- Mother kissed me in my Dream.
- My Own, My Beautiful.
- Monkey on a Stick.
- Merrily Roll on Beautiful Waves.
- Moon on the Dancing Waves.
- My Spirit Star.
- My Darling Angelina.
- Mill May.
- &c., &c.

(To be continued.)

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering. 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside), London.
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

- Household Furniture,
- Musical Instruments,
- Ironmongery,
- Fire-arms,
- Agricultural Implements,
- Cutlery,
- Carriages,
- Saddlery and Harness,
- Boots and Shoes,
- Wines,
- Ales,
- Beers,
- Preserved Provisions,
- Stationery,
- Books,
- Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

BY APPOINTMENT,
BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to draw attention to their several Departments which have recently been greatly replenished.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.		Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	Nett. P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	,,	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,,	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	,,	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.........	,,	2 12

COLLARS.	Rs. a.
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8

SCARFS.	Rs. a.
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.	Rs. a.
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	Rs. a.
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS.		Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	All new Patterns.	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each		8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..		6 8
Badham's Spun Silk...		12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.		60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.		60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.	Rs. a.
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb......	1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.	Rs. a.
Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.	Rs. a.
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.	Rs. a.
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.	Rs. a.
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz.	5 8
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders...	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
17, CHURCH STREET,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS:

C. W. CARR & Co......Calcutta.
CARR & SON..........Conduit Street, London.

MEDICINE CHESTS.
COLLECTION IN EXHIBITION.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.
SPECIMEN IN EXHIBITION.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.
SPECIMEN IN EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.
SPECIMEN IN EXHIBITION.

BAROMETERS.
COLLECTION IN EXHIBITION.

THERMOMETERS,
COLLECTION IN EXHIBITION.

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

TOILET LUXURIES.
BY D. S. KEMP & CO.

In view especially of the approaching hot weather and its exhausting influences, we strongly recommend the following preparations, which will be found to increase in no small degree the healthful pleasures of the daily toilet:—

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A few drops on the Tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder. It produces a most agreeable froth, thoroughly cleanses and whitens the Teeth, is an effective disinfectant, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth. *Unlike solutions of Soap, it does not relax the Gums.* All should use it.

PER BOTTLE—Rs 1-8 & Rs. 4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

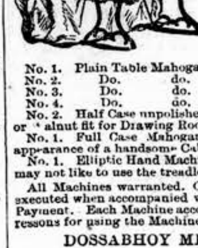
The most agreeable of all Toilet preparations. Immediately arrests the loss of Hair, and will *ensure health to the capillary system during a long life.* It contains no Cantharides or other *irritant*; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

Both of the above are shown in the BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!



THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or "alnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadle.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS:—

Poona............ Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat............ Sorabjee Edduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ...... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay

NOTICES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES,
White and Coloured.

	LADIES'. Cash. Rs. a.	LADIES'. Credit. Rs. a.	GENT'S. Cash. Rs. a.	GENT'S. Credit. Rs. a.
Single Buttons	2 10	2 14	2 12	3 2
Double Buttons	2 14	3 2		
Best White Doe Military			3 12	4 4

Lund's Ivory and Gold Studs, &c.,
Warranted 14-Carat, last for Years.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	per set	4 0	4 8
Collar Studs	each	1 8	1 12
Solitaires	per pair	4 8	5 0

Three-fold Shirt Collars.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Haymarket, Pall Mall, Tennyson, Military, a special Mess Collar, per dozen	6 0	7 0
	6 0	7 0
Collars, with Cambric Tie attached, for Wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

Gent's Braces.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
French Webb Braces	per pair	1 12	2 0
Indiarubber Cantab	,,	1 12	2 0
United Service, the strongest Brace made, best Bridle Leather, soft	,,	3 8	4 0
Guyot's celebrated French Plain White or neat Colours		2 0	2 4
Extra Long Braces, for tall gentlemen, Indiarubber	,,	2 8	3 0
Scarlet Berlin, brass buckles	,,	2 8	3 0

SCARFS,
Latest Novelties.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Small Sailor's Knots, with the new Spring Fastening, Washing Shot	1 12 from	2 0
New Plain Colours, or Neat Fancy Stripes, and Checks	2 8 to	3 0
Large Knots, with Spring Fastening, same colours as above Best Manufacture	2 0	2 4
	2 12	3 2
Large Scarfs, for Pins	2 8	3 0
Winsors, for Tieing in Bow or Sailor's Knot, a large choice for selection	1 12 to	2 0
	3 4	3 8
Narrow Black Silk Ties	0 11	1 8
Wide Black Ties, best quality	1 4	1 8
Folded Black Scarfs for Dress	2 4	2 0
White Dress Ties	0 8	0 10
Made Dress Ties	0 14	1 0
Coloured Narrow Ties	0 14	1 0
Wide Narrow Ties	1 4	1 8

Household Linens, Rugs, &c.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Table Cloths, Fern, Ivy, and Lily	yards. 2¼ by 2	16 8	18 8
	2½ by 3	17 8	19 8
	2¼ by 3½	19 0	21 0
Damask Napkins, hemmed and washed for immediate use	5-8	10 0 to	11 8
		14 8	16 0
Damask, cut by the yard, thus suiting the largest Table—2¼ yards wide		6 8	8
Harrockse's Best Twilled Sheets	per pair.	9 8	10 8
Do. Double Size	,,	11 8	13 0
Pillow Cases	each.	1 4	1 8
Best English Towels	six	5 0	6 0
Double White or Brown Turkish Bath Towels, a real luxury	six	10 8	12 0
Extra large ditto ditto	six	16 0	18 0
Turkish Bath Sheets, thoroughly enveloping the Bather, and rendering drying a process of a few seconds	each	6 8	7 0
The Patent Friction Towels, a combination of two opposite qualities; when stretched lengthways, produce Friction; when sideways, a smooth surface for Drying	each	3 8	4 8

A large assortment of Railway Rugs, our own Special Rug for this country, or for steamer. Seven feet long and wide in proportion, at the following moderate rates—Rs. 15, 17, 19.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Whitney Blankets, of superior Finish, very soft White and Scarlet	per pair	20 0 to	22 8
		25 0	24 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
Sleeping Kit,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth shrinkless, cool, and absorbing; the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Taff's Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Spun Silk, the best made, printed in all Colors, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection.	23 0	26 0

Pyjamas.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Printed Cambric	Six.	16 8	18 8
Genuine Oxford Cloth	each.	4 10	5 8
Wove Flannel	each.	8 0	9 0
Silk and Wool	each.	9 0	10 0

Cambric Handkerchiefs,
HEMMED AND WASHED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Scotch Lawn, Plain, White, or with Coloured Borders	per dozen.	5 0	6 0
Fine Irish Cambric, very thin and soft, with wide or medium Tape Borders or neat Fancy Cords. These goods are the best manufactured	do.	10 8	12 0
	do.	12 8	14 0
	do.	13 8	15 0
	do.	15 0	17 0
Best French Cambric, hem stitched	do.	22 0	25 0
Fine Irish Cambric with Coloured Borders	do.	15 8	17 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LINCOLN BENNETT'S Celebrated Dress Hats...	14 0	16 0
,, ,, Tall Drab Hats	11 8	13 0
ASQUITH & Co.'s Extra Light Dress Hats ...	12 8	14 0
,, ,, Tall Drab Hats	9 0	10 0
SMALL FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.		
"Chester," New High Crown, Brown or Dark Grey Felt	5 8	6 8
"Oxford" Black Merino	6 8	7 8
Atbol, Tavistock, Byron, Lansdown, Beaufort, York; all new shapes, High, Round, and Flat Crowns	7 0	8 0
Best Felt Wid wakes, pure Napes Felt	7 8	8 8

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Asquith & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Helmet, Cork and Felt only, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
The Regulation White Helmet	14 8	16 0
Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, low crown for ordinary wear	8 8	10 0
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps, plain medium shades	3 8	4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible	5 0	6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat	3 0	4 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The period for receiving TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel SIND is extended to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th March 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length	46 feet.
Breadth	14 ,,
Depth	4 ,, 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RETIRING PROVISIONS affording the benefits of a PENSION FUND are granted by this Company. Full particulars, Copies of the Balance Sheet, &c., and every information may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

Bombay, February, 1873.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned regret to intimate that they have UNAVOIDABLY RUN SHORT of this valuable preparation, owing to recent large demands. They expect further invoices immediately, and will at once announce their arrival.

Orders will be registered.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Agents for India.

CASHMERE.

DAVIDGE BROTHERS'
CASHMERE BRANCH

WILL be RE-OPENED for the Season during APRIL, and Supplies of every description may be obtained at extremely moderate rates, thus saving much expense and trouble in conveyance of extra baggage.

All intending Travellers should send for

Davidge Brothers' "GUIDE TO CASHMERE."
ISSUED GRATIS.

☞ D. Bros'. places of business are—
MEEAN MEER, PESHAWUR, MURREE, & CASHMERE.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

NOW READY, PRICE Rs. 16, POSTAGE Rs. 1.
THE
CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(ACT X. OF 1872)
AND
OTHER LAWS AND RULES OF PRACTICE
RELATING TO
PROCEDURE IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF INDIA,
WITH NOTES BY
H. T. PRINSEP, BENGAL C.S.
FOURTH EDITION.
THACKER, VINING, & CO.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.,
can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatawny Paste and Madras Sauce:
Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS,
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,

BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ꝑ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	723½
30,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
9,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
—	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	460

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,020
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,080
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,005
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,850
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,050
60	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	all	10 p.ct	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,610
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	400
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,600
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	6,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	720
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	632½
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,140
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
50,000	50	all	1½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	455
2,000	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank o' China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¼ to 110½
Four & half per cent	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	102¼ to 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed in the same state without any change in prices. The demand for the interior continues very stagnant, but no decline in rates is likely to take place, as the stocks of all kinds of Grey Goods are light. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

5,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	8¾ lbs.	at Rs. 5 11 6
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	,, 5 13 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 ,,	,, 4 4 6
1,200 ,,	,, Madapols	32 ,,	24 ,,	3½ ,,	,, 2 8 6
450 pair	,, Dhoties	44 ,,	10 ,,		,, 1 14 0
450 ,,	,, ,,	44 ,,	10 ,,		,, 1 15 0
400 ,,	White Mulls	40 ,,	20 ,,		,, 2 12 3
400 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		,, 3 0 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		,, 3 4 0

COTTON.

The Market closed quiet, with a decline of Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. As the purchasers showed more disposition to buy at our quotations, a larger business has been done yesterday. The following are our closing rates:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 212 to Rs. 213
,, Akote ,,	at ,, 218 to ,, 219
,, Broach M. G. ,,	at ,, 242 to ,, 243
,, Hingunghaut ,,	at ,, 246 to ,, 248
,, Dhollera (May delivery)	at ,, [illegible] to ,, 209

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

75 candies	New Faizpore	Ready	at ,, 210
100 ,,	,, Cutch	,,	at ,, 195
25 ,,	,, Broach M. G.	,,	at Rs. 242½
50 ,,	,, ,,	15 days	at ,, 240
75 ,,	,, ,,	10 days	at ,, 241
175 ,,	,, ,,	1 month	at ,, 140
75 ,,	,, ,,	15 days	at ,, 241
100 ,,	,, ,,	1 month	at ,, 240
200 ,,	,, ,,	Reedy	at ,, 242 to 243
50 ,,	,, Barsee	,,	at ,, 200
50 ,,	,, Khandeish W.S.	,,	at ,, 191
100 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 188 to 191
300 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 187 to 194
200 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 190 to 195
50 ,,	,, Dhollera	,,	at ,, 211½
25 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 211
100 ,,	,, ,,	End of May	at ,, 205
150 ,,	,, ,,	20 April	at ,, 208 to 209
50 ,,	,, ,,	Ready	at ,, 210 to 212
100 ,,	,, ,,	25 April	at ,, 209
100 ,,	,, Veravul	Ready	at ,, 184
30 ,,	,, Akote F.P.B.	,,	at ,, 221

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH MARCH.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t. nl
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t. nl
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. nl.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£3 5s.
	Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
	Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Suez, March 8.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The steamer Oxfordshire, to Colombo, was entered out for loading yesterday.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via THE SUEZ CANAL.

NAMES.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Saltwell	2276	Bombay	Feb. 22
Bengal	1815	Calcutta	Feb. 22
Hindoo	3200	Calcutta	Feb. 26
Drummond Castle	1200	Singapore	Feb. 27
Calcutta	—	Calcutta	Feb. 27
Nelusko	—	Penang	Mar. 1
City of Cambridge	2330	Calcutta	Mar. 1
Asia	1579	Rangoon	Mar. 1
Xantho	1800	Bombay	Mar. 5
Tchihatchoff	1545	Penang	Mar. 5
Macgregor	1325	Penang	Mar. 5
Yorkshire	2273	Calcutta	Mar. 8
Vibilia	1947	Calcutta	Mar. 10
Dhoolia	—	Colombo	Mar. 12
Harrington	1150	Batavia	Mar. 13
Strathclyde	1951	Bombay	Mar. 20
Lord Elphinstone	—	Penang	Mar. 31

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sjaelland, s, 75 barrels port, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.
Kingdom o' Fife, 58 cases window glass, Curimjee Tajbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Urbino, s, 200 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Pembrokeshire, 125 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapurjee; 50 cases matches, Bell Brandenburg & Co.
Oxfordshire, s, 3 cases cochineal, Kooberdas Khocsaldew.
Mary Gabrielle, 3 cases brandy, Framjee D. Wadia & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, 14 cases claret, Payne & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

America, 26 cases wine, Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 84 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Hannah Law, 100 bales cotton, Bharmull Shamjee.
Royal Alexandra, 42 bales cotton, Jetha Purshotum; 35 bales cotton, Munsookram Candas.
John Adamson, s, 63 bales cotton, Hajee Aboo Taluck Bebanee; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 93 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Mathew Cay, s, 225 bales cotton, Cursondass Ruttonsee; 23 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co.
Atalanta, s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 400 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 600 bags myrabollams, Sorabjee Nowrojee; 100 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Neera, s, 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Gopjee Khetsey, 254 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Ramjee; 38 bales wool and 102 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum; 201 bales wool and 42 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee & Co.
Australia, s, 85 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 100 bales cotton, R. L. Southern and Co.; 93 bales wool, Hurjevun Vussonjee; 25 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund.
Alice Otto, s, 53 bales cotton, Hurnaron Manockram; 67 bales cotton and 40 bales hemp, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chuturbhooj; 100 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 300 bales cotton, N. Maneckjee & Co.
Violet, s, 720 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co.
Sjaelland, s, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.; 200 bales cotton, R. L. Kingward Co.; 500 bundles myrabollams, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 430 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

America, s, 30 bales skins, Cheenee Momed Meera Moyodia Cader Ally & Co.; 21 cases mother o' pearl shells and 1 case tortoise shell, C. N. Gomes & Co.; 5,000 bundles coir yarn, Samjee Naronjee & Co.; 75 lbs. tortoise shell, Soriff Durvesh; 15 bales skins, Muncjee Momed Meera Nama & Co.; 200 cwts. horns, Hassum Noor Momed.
Hydaspes, s, 4 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia s, 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes, s, 2 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abadin.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Young & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Aristocrat, s, 225 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19.

Hartshorne, Captain, Bengal General List, Infantry, on furlough, from Cawnpore.
Smith, Major, 26th B. N. I., on sick leave, from Peshawur.
Smith, Major, 8th B. N. I., on leave, from Fyzabad.
Shortt, Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Department, on leave, from Baroda.
Pain, Surgeon Major, 11th Hussars, on sick leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Hand, Major, 4th Regiment, on duty, to Kamptee.

MARCH 16.

M. W. Mercer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to Allahabad.

MARCH 19.

Cruikshank, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Kirkee.

MARCH 20.

Norton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd M. N. I., on furlough, to Hoshungabad.
Grant, Captain, 24th N. I., on medical certificate, to Matheran.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt C Case, Ben S C, Sub-Asst Commy Genl, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency.

Surg F S Sillifant, of the Ben Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Hon Ensign P Key, Head Master, Thomason College, Roorkee, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

General Order No 836, of 18th Dec last, is cancelled.

Surg F H Smith, MD, Bom Medl Estabt, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in the current month.

Under the authority of H M's Government, notified in G G O No 573, dated 14th Aug 1872, para 3, the undermentioned officers are removed to the Pension List, from the 31st March instant:—

Lt-Col and Bt Col W B Gray, S C, on a pension of £456 5s. per annum.

Lt-Col and Bt Col H R C Moyle, Infy, on a pension of £365 per annum.

Col W Montriou, Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

Capt M W Stevens, General List, Adjt 3rd Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for eighteen months.

Capt W Hamilton, Ben S C, Asst Commsr, Oudh, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lt-Col J S Ogilvie, Ben S C, Depy Asst Commsy Genl, first class, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department:—

Sub-Condr James Hamilton to be Ag Condr, and Magazine Sergeant William Wilson to be Ag Sub-Condr, from the 26th Feb 1873, vice Reilly, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Sub-Condr Jeremiah Kelly to be Ag Condr, and Magazine Sergeant George Saunders to be Ag Sub-Condr, from the 26th Feb 1873, vice Penstone, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

The following letter from the Government of India, in the Military Department, is published for information:—

"No. 1467.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Fort William, the 22nd February 1873.

To the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No 657, dated 8th Feb 1873, submitting the question whether, with reference to the General Orders quoted in the margin, a military officer in civil employ may take three months' short furlough in or out of India without taking the period of three years required to qualify for regular furlough, I am directed to state that the 2nd clause of General Order No. 630 of 1869 is not affected by General Order No. 613 of 1871.

No. 630, dated 9th June 1869.
No. 613, dated 8th July 1871

2. A military officer in civil employ who has taken either leave under the latter General Order, or short furlough out of India, both being for periods not exceeding three months,—reckons the three years' interval which must intervene between longer furloughs from the date of return from the last furlough exceeding three months; but the periods of such short leave or furlough cannot be counted as portions of that period of three years.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lt-Col Clarke, first class Comy of Ordnance, on the 28th ult, Maj Wake, R A, ag first class Comy of Ordnance, will revert to ag second class Comy, vice Capt Spring, on furlough; and Lt Johnson, ag second class Comy of Ordnance, will revert to his substantive appointment of third class Comy, with effect from the above date.

Lt-Col Clarke will take charge of the Poona Arsenal.

Lt-Col A A Bayly, R A, first class Comy of Ordnance, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W F F Waller, V C, assumed charge of the duties of Asst Political Agent, Kolapore, in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jagheers, on the 12th inst, before office hours.

With reference to the Notification in this Department, dated the 25th Feb 1873, it is hereby notified that Capt Salmon's appointment to officiate as Second in Command Sawunt Waree Local Corps is cancelled, and he is permitted to proceed to rejoin his substantive appointment at Kattywar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Nugent, Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and Acting Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks, from the 27th inst, or such date thereafter as he may avail himself of the leave.

Capt G H F Codrington was allowed subsidiary leave from 10th to 17th July 1872, to enable him to join his appointment as Acting District Superintendent of Police, Tanna.

Mr W Sandwith, Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, to proceed to Europe, under Sections 8 (*a*) and 9 (*a*) Chapter III Civil Leave Code.

Mr Sandwith is also allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days.

Mr N M W Daniell to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, during Mr Sandwith's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Hasan Ali to act as Public Prosecutor for the Session Division of Kurrachee, from 1st April 1873.

Mr Dyaram Khemchund to be Public Prosecutor for the Session Division of Hyderabad, including the District of Thurr and Parker, from the 1st April 1873.

Mr Chuharmal Khandanmal Punjabi to be Public Prosecutor for the Session Division of Shikarpore, including the Upper Sind Frontier, from the 1st April 1873.

Rao Saheb Raojee Govind to be second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge at Barsee, in the Poona District, vice Rao Saheb Raghvendrao Ramajee, deceased.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Janardan to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, at Khed, in the Poona District, vice Rao Saheb Raojee Govind.

Dr. Shavaksha Sorabjee to be second class, Third garde, Subordinate Judge at Bhewndy, in the Tanna District, vice Rao Saheb Ramchundra Janardan.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X. of 1872, to invest Mr. G. W. Anderson, Mag of the first class in the district of Broach, with power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate (section 44).

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X. of 1872, to invest Mr. G. H. Johns, Mag of the first class in the District of Kulladghee, with power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Mag (section 44).

Mr. W Allen, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Kulladghee, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under section 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with the following powers in addition to the powers given and referred to in sections 22, 24, and 26 of that Act:—

Power to entertain cases without complaint (section 142).

Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction (section 157).

Power to sell suspicious or stolen property (section 417).

Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases (section 521).

Mr. R. Giles, Depy Collr of Shikarpore and Sukkur, acted as District Supt of Police, Shikarpore, in addition to his own duties, from 23rd Dec 1872 to 5th Feb 1873, both days inclusive.

Munshi Khanchand Jagatria Sahata, Head Munshi of Kotri Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Mag of the second class in the Kurrachee District.

Munshi Gopalsing Santdus Mansukani, Head Munshi of Jati Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Mag of the second class in the Kurrachee District.

Vithul Wamon Tilack, late a karkoon on the establishment of the Subordinate Judge at Rajapore in the Rutnagherry District, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, is declared ineligible for re-employment in any department of the public service.

Dessai Himutsingjee Jorawursingjee of Patroe, in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class, under section 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with power to receive police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (section 141).

Azum Kassinath Govind, Awal Karkum of Swada, in the District of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class, under section 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with the following powers:—

Power to hold inquests (section 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (section 141).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (section 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (section 519).

Mr. Sheshgiri Vittul has been appointed to be Government Pleader in the Canara District, from 1st January 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, Colr and Mag of the District of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 10th April next.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. W F Sinclair, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Khandeish, under Government Notification of 28th ultimo, is cancelled at his own desire.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Asst Surg Shantaram Venayek is appointed to the Godra Dispensary, vice Sub-Asst Surg Saruplal Balakram, deceased.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr E McCullum, C S, for six months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr F J Oliphant, Asst to Accountant General, Bombay, for four months, on sick certificate.

Mr C R Ovans, C S, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty by the mail of the 21st February, instead of the mail of the 14th idem.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Candy, M A, Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, has been granted leave of absence for twenty months on medical certificate, with effect from the 18th instant.

Mr Govind Vithal Karkure, B A, is appointed to act as Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, during the absence on leave of Professor Candy, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend C Kirk, M.A., Junior Chaplain, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, from date of departure, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Reverend J H T Blunt, M.A., Junior Chaplain, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Rev W Maule, LL B., Chaplain of Colaba, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 11th instant.

The Rev Charles Kirk, M.A., and the Reverend Charles Thomas Wilson, M A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Chaplain at Aden, on the 28th February 1873, after office hours.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 25	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	April 5	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

	At P.M.		At 7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 24	Monday	May 12
,,	,, 31	,,	,, 19
,,	Apr. 7	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 14		At 5½ P.M.
,,	,, 21	Friday	May 30
,,	,, 28	,,	June 6
,,	May 5	,,	,, 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 25	Monday	May 19
,,	Apr. 8	,,	June 2
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 16
	,, 5	,,	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday	Apr. 5	Saturday	May 18
,,	May 3	,,	June 23

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pies.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office.		At Branch Offices.
	Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangby parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873:—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday	Apr. 14	Monday	Mar. 24
,,	May 12	,,	Apr. 21
,,	June 6	,,	May 19
		,,	June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England:—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
April 14.	April 22.	April 25.	May 7.
May 12.	May 20.	May 23.	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	**Arrive Aden.**	**Leave Aden.**	**Arrive Bombay.**
April 12.	April 21.	April 24.	May 2.
May 10.	May 19.	May 22.	May 30.
June 7.	June 16.	June 19.	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Mar. 21	Friday	May 2
,,	Apr. 4	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 18	Wednesday	,, 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Mar. [illegible]		May 9
,,	Apr. 11	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 25		

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION of 1873 OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission—HALF a RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HENRY—March 14th, at Almora, the wife of J. Henry, Esq., of a son.

ELLIOT—March 17th, at Arrah, the wife of A. J. Elliott, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRERETON—March 18th, at Peeprah, Chumparun, Ralph William Brereton, infant son of William Brereton and Alice Hudson, aged 8 months and 11 days.

CROMPTON—March 13th, at Rawul Pindee, Evelyn, the infant son of Lieutenant R E Crompton, Rifle Brigade, aged 11 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

NOBODY in Bombay need drink the impure water that is to be found in the wells of the city. Practically a very small number of people *drink* this water, but if anybody does drink it he has himself to blame if he is made ill by doing so. Vehar water can be secured by going for it even where the Municipality does not bring it into the house or near the door. Having said so much about the available supply of Vehar water, we desire to say something about its distribution.

In the Municipal report last published, we find the Engineer saying—"No extensions of the "main were made during the year, although "many were urgently necessary, owing to the "want of pressure, and to have made any would "have had the effect of lessening the head in the "existing main, and in many cases of rendering "them next to useless." If, therefore, no further extensions of the main can be made, and if such extensions are "urgently necessary," as we are assured they are, it is of importance to consider the means that should be adopted for placing a supply of water within the houses of those who desire to have it. The first question that arises is in reference to the existing distribution of the water. Major Tulloch expresses the opinion that more water cannot be obtained by an altered (or, as he expresses it, a better) system of distribution. He says the water in the Vehar lake "keeps at one average level, or, if anything, it "has a tendency to fall," so that we must be using all the water that we can gather. A writer in the *Times of India* assumes that Major Tulloch has made this statement under a misconception of the question, and while he admits that we can draw no more water from the main than the quantity which we are now drawing, he assumes also that the quantity which is actually drawn "should be drawn more easily "and far less time be consumed in drawing it." He further says that "by enlarging the street "pipes we should facilitate the distribution." Here, then, is the remedy. But before closing with this writer, let us follow him a little further. He points out that the most thickly populated parts of Bombay are studded over with 3-inch pipes, and he assumes that the size of these pipes should be 9 to 12 inches diameter. Proceeding further to explain his proposed remedy, he contends that in passing through strait diameters, the friction neutralizes the pressure "and the taps can do no better than dribble "at the ground floors, and from the first floor "upwards discharge no water at all till the "calm hour of midnight arrives." It is this "practical consideration" which Major Tulloch and "other water doctors" are assumed to have overlooked, but which the writer could not overlook.

The remedy, then, is to enlarge the distribution pipes from 3 to 9 or 12 inches, and the water "will be drawn more easily" and in less time.

The way in which the writer in the *Times of India* ascertained how the supply of water to the city could be improved without increasing the quantity, was by appealing to "the pressure ac-"tually registered" in the main, and he says that "the maximum actual pressure at Byculla, that "is, on the level of the Fort, is 140 feet, and the "minimum 50 feet. Now if the main is really "able to send water to the height of 50 feet at "any hour of the day in the year—and of this "the figures permit no doubt—what, then, is the "reason of houses in the Fort and all over the "island, lying at a comparatively low level, "getting water merely in driblets, and others "a little higher or in the upper stories, not "getting a drop till midnight." Then he says, "The minimum of 50 feet head of water in the "main is registered when all the taps are open "and the greatest consumption is going on." And the answer to the whole enquiry is thus summed up—"The pressure and head of water "which the Vehar Lake alone and its present "main would give us is checked and all but lost "because the hundreds of street pipes are too "strait." It is assumed that the water schemes of Ewoor, Tansa, and Kamun prevented Major Tulloch from seeing what the writer in the *Times of India* had no difficulty in perceiving.

It is in justice to the *Times of India's* correspondent that we have set forth his views at what may appear to be unnecessary length, and having done this, we may now proceed to show in what consists the difficulty of the existing distribution supply of water for Bombay. It is proper to mention the fact that the pressure in a water main falls with every branch pipe that it receives. On looking over the distribution map in Major Tulloch's water report, we find first that a 12-inch main goes to Mahim, a 5-inch main to Parell, a 6-inch main to Worlee, and an 8-inch main to Mahaluxmee, before we come to Byculla. By connecting these distribution mains with the 32 inch main, pressure is reduced in the latter. According to the correspondent of the *Times of India*, the pressure is reduced to a minimum of 50 feet, and he says that this pressure has been actually registered when all the taps in the city were open. But he derives his information about the registered pressure in the main from observations taken in 1866, and he asks us to accept these observations about the minimum pressure as "facts" suited to the state of the water supply in the year 1873. Such a writer is scarcely entitled to speak of the "haste or ignorance" of other writers, nor of Major Tulloch's want of perception in regard to an important engineering question. Without going to the observations of the water pressure in Byculla in 1866, we may at once proceed to ascertain for ourselves the existing state of affairs in that part of the town. We have done so, and have ascertained "the fact" that while the theoretic pressure in the Vehar main is now over 160 feet, the actual pressure is only 20 feet. Any increase of size in the present service pipes would result in a still greater diminution of pressure in the main, and would only serve those particular localities that were first on the line of the main, and those of the lowest levels, and that at the expense of localities further on. If the writer in the *Times of India* would now take the pressure of the main at Byculla, he would find the minimum to be about 10 or 15 feet in place of 150 in 1866. The connections with the main being vastly more increased and the level of the lake less, so that the writer is arguing from the facts of 1866, utterly forgetful of what has since occurred. There is "practically" little or no pressure in the main itself, how then can pressure in the distribution pipes be spoken of? The proof is contained within itself, that the pressure in the 32-inch main is reduced to a mere nominal figure, showing that the service pipes have already capacity for more than the main can supply. Surely this writer would not lead the public to suppose that a copious supply of water may be obtained by simply increasing the size of the branch or service pipes to an already overtaxed main, the pressure of which is already far below what the public require?

Again, at a distance of not more than 150 yards from the large main in Grant Road, and at from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon in Falkland Road, the water will not rise at 8 feet above the crown of the road. The deficiency, then, is in the size of the main from Vehar and not in the service pipes. Doubtless there are some localities in which the service pipes are too small, but it would not be prudent to enlarge them until the main has some pressure. What the writer should therefore propose is the laying down of an additional main to Byculla and cutting off a number of connections from the old and putting them on to the new additional main. Then the pressure in the existing main would be increased in consequence of the diminished drain upon it, and the branch pipes in the majority of cases would be sufficient. But this is just the proposition that would meet with no favour from the writer because it involves the expense of a new main. Our own objections to an additional main are of quite another character to those of this writer, but we will not advance them now.

We say finally that if the correspondent of the *Times of India* will take the actual pressure in the main at Byculla, he will find it less than the level at which he is desirous of having the water delivered in the Fort during the day. By increasing the size of the main that supplies the Fort, how does he propose to accomplish a hydrostatic paradox and make the water run up hill? To be seven years behind the age in these days is to belong to the family of departed spirits.

THE *Times of India* has had its attention drawn by a correspondent to the quality of the milk consumed in Bombay. He says, "considering that buffaloes and other milch cattle are "fed on the refuse of the stables, one can scarce-"ly have a doubt that this may have caused "some recent outbreaks of typhoid fever in "Bombay." The *Times of India* endorses this opinion so far as to say—"The Government "might do much to prevent the feeding of "cattle upon such food as our correspondent "alludes to, but consumers of milk must re-"member that the probable result of authorita-"tive interference will be an enhancement of "the cost of the article. That they should "cheerfully submit to it they knew that they "were drinking really wholesome milk, which "cannot be predicated of the article now con-"sumed under that name."

But why should there be any *doubt* about the quality of the milk sold in Bombay? And how could Government authoritatively interfere with the milk vendors until they know something more about the milk than they now know? We may suspect the milk supply to be the cause of typhoid fever, we may not be able to *predicate* that what is sold in Bombay is really wholesome, and we may believe that it is not good to feed milch cattle on unwholesome food. But what is wanted is some proof that the milk is a cause of disease and that it is really unwholesome. The case as it now stands is supported only by opinion. That opinion is probably true and is certainly sufficient to provoke enquiry. The responsibility of the quality of the food supply of the city rests with the municipal executive. The executive has shown no over-anxious desire to ascertain anything about the quality of the milk that is sold in Bombay, and up to the present time the public know nothing certain about it, but are permitted to learn that it is villainously sophisticated and probably loaded with organic poison. It is too bad of the *Times of India* to carry the terror of its logic into the homes of the consumers of milk without showing how the quality can be improved. This question of the quality of Bombay milk might have been settled long ago but for the opposition that was made to the recommendation to give the Health Officer a laboratory. Having decided that it was not necessary to know anything about the quality of the food supply of the city, and that nobody here believed in the results of chemical analysis or the teachings of the microscope, it is scarcely fair of the *Times of India* to lift the veil from the faces of the poor consumers of ordure fed milk and lecture them on the causes of typhoid fever. If it must be ignorance, let it be ignorance, pure and simple: it is better to allow the people to quaff their milk in the simplicity of faith in the honest virtue of the keepers of buffaloes and the sellers of milk, than to awaken them to the horrors of the situation and try to console them with the assurance that it is nobody's business to care whether they are poisoned or made ill by the food which they purchase for the nourishment of their bodies.

The condition of the food sold in Bombay is a question so completely open that anybody is at liberty to express any opinion about it. But it behoves those who would command public attention to set themselves to ascertain the extent of the evil if evil there be. If unwholesome food is sold, the practice should be discontinued. If typhoid fever is produced, trace it to its source. But let the state of the food market be what it may, let us go on consistently and not as we have been doing—first demanding enquiry, and then protesting against it, and thereafter amusing ourselves by striking terror into the hearts of the food consumers. We are as much entitled to publish an opinion and alarm the public as our neighbours. What then if we should say that bad milk and insufficient milk are the causes of one-half of the infant mortality of Bombay? We are quite aware of what we are saying, and have been urged to make the statement by those who have resolutely opposed an examination of the food—including the milk—of Bombay. We write not to terrify or alarm anybody, but that wholesome enquiry may be made and wholesome food secured to the people.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

Coals in Yorkshire have advanced 4s. to 5s. per ton.

The excessive price of iron at Wolverhampton has stopped business.

Her Majesty the Queen had an audience with Mr. Gladstone yesterday at Windsor; the Ministry will probably not be modified.

Mr. Lowe will present his Budget on the 3rd April. The probable revenue for the current year is 76 millions, and the expenditure 71 millions.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20TH MARCH.

The Russian expedition to Khiva consists of three converging columns.

LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.
Arrivals quieter: Surats depressed.
Fair Dhollera 6¼d.
Consols, 92¾.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 20TH MARCH.

The s.s. Cathay with the Indian mails left here for Bombay at 6-20 P.M. yesterday.

The Rubattino steamer India having repaired damages sailed for Suez on the 17th inst.

The Rubattino steamer Asia has had her boilers repaired, and proceeded on her voyage to Bombay on the 18th instant.

MR. J. NUGENT, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks, from the 27th inst.

THE appointment of Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of Bombay was gazetted yesterday.

SIR WALTER MORGAN, Chief Justice of Madras, left Madras for England on Tuesday morning on board the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore. A large number of friends assembled on the pier to see him off.

THE subordinates of the Madras Government Secretariat start for the hills about the middle of April. The head-quarters of the Army will probably be established at Ootacamund about the 1st of May.

WE learn that the Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, has communicated to the Government of India his sanction to the establishment of a Central College at Allahabad, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 6,000 a month. The minimum expenditure is at present to be about Rs. 4,000 a month.

THE Madras Municipality having been successful in making officers on duty pay the municipal licence tax for carrying on their profession, have now resolved to aim at still higher game, and have summoned the Government for Rs. 1,987 for taxes due on the Madras pier. The Government intends to oppose the summons.

IN communication with the Resident at Hyderabad, the Government of India have sanctioned the remission of certain balances of revenue, amounting to about Rs. 21,288, due by those villages in Berar which have been lately retransferred to His Highness the Nizam's administration in rectification of the Berar boundary.

THE Secretary of State for India has applied to the Indian Government for information on the subject of the cultivation of the *Adansonia digitata*, or baobab tree, in this country, the bark of which has been found to contain a valuable material for paper manufacture. The Government of India has forwarded the despatch to Madras for an opinion as to the probable expediency of forming plantations of this tree in suitable situations, convenient for the exportation of the bark.

A FRONTIER correspondent of a contemporary says that Yakoob Khan is concentrating his army on the Herat frontier with the view of attacking the leagued forces of Abdul Rahman and Esa Khan, and announces an alliance between those outlaws and the rulers of Badakshan and Chitral. Levies, he continues, are being raised in Cabul, and will be pushed on to Herat with all despatch. The late failure of the Ameer's agent to levy troops among the Kooram-Afghans near Bunnoo is also described at length, the correspondent anticipating a speedy conclusion to the opposition of the mountaineers.

WE lately chronicled the exploits of the Hussanzaies in the Tannoulie territory. The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent now sends word that the Tannoulie Chief, Karm Khan, or Akram Khan, has in revenge seized three Hussanzaies, whom he holds as hostages. On the strength of this capture he has summoned the Hussanzaie Lumberdars to a conference at Umb. With the exception of the Kotkais and Tillis they have all deputed representatives and come to an amicable settlement. Should those not speedily follow the example of their brethren, Akram Khan will coerce them. Kotkai and Tilli are villages of Turla Hussanzaie, lying to the south-west of the Panjee Pass; the former is the most important, and approaches the left bank of the Indus.

MILITARY ITEMS.

ACCOUNTS from Muttra state that the 10th Hussars are suffering severely from fever.

IT is strongly rumoured that H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment will relieve our old friends, the 2nd Queen's, at Belgaum, during the ensuing marching season. It is also rumoured that the band of the above corps will shortly proceed to Mahableshwur, upon the occasion of H. E. the Governor's visit.—*Poona Observer*.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S. to-day at 12 o'clock noon, to examine the undermentioned officers:—Asst Surg Kilroy, 60th Regt; Major Hall, 9th Brigade R. A.; Surg Chappe, 18th Brigade R. A.; Lieut Wood, 48th Regt; Surg Kelly, 106th Regt, Surg. Major J. Pain, 11th Hussars; and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

Admiralty, 26th February, 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1873—

Captain William Henry Fenwick has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 21st instant.

Lieutenant Sydney A. Roberts has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 27th February, 1873.

George Raymond, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 28th February, 1873.

To be Inspecting Officers of Yeomanry Cavalry in Great Britain.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles John Foster, from half-pay, late 16th Lancers. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas George Alexander Oakes, C.B., from half-pay, late 12th Lancers. Dated 1st April, 1873.

BRIGADE DEPOTS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Reginald Yonge Shipley, C.B., from half-pay, late 7th Foot. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Peyton from 98th Foot. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel G. Whitworth Talbot Rich, C.B., from half-pay, late 71st Foot. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Drysdale, C.B., from half-pay, late 9th Lancers. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert White, from half-pay, late 17th Lancers. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John de M. M. Prior, from half-pay, late 6th Dragoons. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Granville George Chetwynd Stapylton, from half-pay, late 32nd Foot. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus Henry Lane Fox, from half-pay, late Grenadier Guards. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lindsay Farrington, from half-pay, late 29th Foot. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Archibald Richard Harenc, from 53rd Foot. Dated 1st April, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Byng Harman, from half-pay, late 34th Foot. Dated 1st April, 1873.

India Office, 27th February, 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointment to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Assistant-Surgeons.
Dated 1st October, 1872.

BENGAL.

Samuel Brereton.
Matthew Denis Moriarty, M.B.
Gordon Price, M.D.
Edward Bovill, M.B.
Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D.
George Albert Dundas.
Henry Walter Hill, M.B.
Zulnoor Allee Ahmed, M.B.
William Arthur Gilligan.
William Edwin Griffiths.

MADRAS.

Edward Levinge.
Augustus Napoleon Rogers Harrison.
Lionel Beech.
Daniel Henry Cullimore.
Henry Plunkett Esmond White.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES ABOUT BOMBAY.

THERE is little going on architecturally in Bombay; the little there is we propose to indicate. Considerable alterations are about to be made in the chancel of the Cathedral. The choristers, finding their place in the chancel oppressively hot, removed some time ago to a position in the nave, where they were cooler as well as better heard by the congregation. The Bishop, however, looked on the change with a High Church and stern orthodox eye, and he now desires the choir to go back again. But he intends to make a number of alterations in the chancel, and one of them at all events will assist to keep the singers comfortable. He has despised Bombay architects, and secured the services of Mr. Butterfield, of London, who has furnished designs for altering the floor of the chancel and shifting the position of the throne as well as the reading desks. The floor is to be made of marble slabs inlaid with encaustic tiles, and we believe that the design (which is being executed by the Public Works Department) is rather a pretty one, and will make a great difference in the appearance of the chancel. The choir seats are to be slightly altered on both sides of the chancel, and two large punkahs are to be suspended over them. These punkahs, which have been designed by Mr. Molecey, of the Public Works Department, are to hang by iron rods from the groins, and are to be of a description that will harmonise with the appearance of the rest of the chancel. The wooden part of the punkahs is to be perforated with strange devices, and from the edges long red fringes of silk are to droop. These punkahs will look handsome, and thus accord with the price of them, which is to be Rs. 750.

Of course everybody is aware of the fact that the foundation stone of the Elphinstone High School which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald laid with a skill that assisted him to retire gracefully from Bombay, has been shifted from the Marine Lines to a site nearly opposite, between the St. Xavier's College and the road which cuts across the Maidan. The workers are getting along very steadily, and those who go to look at them may see that they have brought the foundations above ground and are just about to commence to the plinths.

St. Xavier's College, if it were remarkable for nothing else, is remarkable for this, that it was built not by paid professional architects but by lay brethren of the institution, to whom it is very creditable. A large oblong room has just been finished in the College; which is curious from the carving of the wood-work. This carving is Gothic in style, and of that peculiar German school which is so massive and quaint. There is nothing like it in Bombay, and it will repay any visit which may be made to it by the curious in styles of wood carving. The capitals are particularly quaint, although the tracery in the screens is very interesting for the same reason. We believe that the work is that of another of the lay brethren who, like that ancient Father who charmed the world with his chisel, has shown that hammer and gouge can produce results by no means despicable.

The University Buildings go on apace. Both the Library and the Convocation Hall will be roofed before the monsoon sets in, and we believe that the next Convocation of the new University of Bombay will be held not in the Town Hall, but in the charming building which adorns Rampart Row. Of course the Premchund Roychund tower of the Library cannot be finished for a considerable time to come—two years, perhaps; but nevertheless it is progressing upwards very steadily. It will have a tremendous height when it is finished. The Cathedral tower from base to pinnacle measures 146 feet, but the University Library tower is to be 280 feet high over all, so that not only the Cathedral tower, but every elevated spot in the Fort will be dwarfed when compared with the tower which is at present in its infancy. A visitor coming into Bombay harbour catches sight of the Lighthouse and the Colaba Memorial Church spire first and then the Cathedral, but in a short time he will see the white tower of the University Library gleaming in the sunshine long before he gets a glimpse of any of the old familiar landmarks. When completed, the tower will be not unlike Giotto's Campanile attached to the Cathedral in Florence, and we fancy that Mr. Gabriel Scott had that famous tower in his mind when he drew the design of our University Buildings. Those who have seen the Campanile will remember the coloured bands with which Giotto decorated the octagon at intervals; well, Mr. Scott intends to have something similar in this tower, and we believe that the belts of marble and mosaic will have a very pretty appearance when engrafted on the completed pile. The builders have at present completed upwards of 60 feet of the tower, and the square design which even that height renders visible will be continued to a height of 190 feet, after which a light open pinnacled spire is to be carried upwards for about ninety feet. A feature at the top of the square part of the tower will be a large clock, the designs for the face of which have been sent home by Mr. Molecey, who, we may here mention, has been of the greatest assistance both to Mr. Scott and Colonel Fuller (under the latter of whose supervision the buildings are being constructed), by preparing the elaborate detail designs which the works require. The face of this cock will be 13 feet in diameter, and the height of the clock from the ground will be about 170 feet. In the spire a carillon of bells is to be placed, connected by wires with the clock below. The bells will be wrought by means of ingenious machinery attached to the wires, and once a day they will send a tune forth to float over Bombay and charm perchance those citizens who are doomed to perspire and work. The clock will be one actuated by feelings of strict propriety. Although it is to be the means of playing seven tunes, one daily, yet it will justify no Sabbath-lover in saying, "How wicked!" for the machinery is arranged in such a manner that the Sunday tune will be a psalm. We shall only add about the clock that it is to have an illuminated dial; that by an ingenious plan it is to put out the lights itself when daylight sets in; and that it must prove very useful, as it will be the only illuminated public clock in the Fort, and its great height will enable it to be seen far and ear.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 18TH MARCH.

COLONEL PHAYRE has just arrived. He was met at the railway station by Nana Khanvilkar, Prime Minister of Baroda. Shortly after a salute announced to "camp" and city inhabitants the long expected British representative's arrival.

Everybody complains of increasing heat, and punkah coolies find abundant employment.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your editorial of this morning you have hit the right nail on the head when you say that the present system of giving liquor licences is only an indirect means of providing pensions for servants of influential persons at the expense of the State. The continuance of this system cannot be too strongly deprecated, as, besides being open to other obvious objections, it checks all honest competition in trade. These licences should undoubtedly be put up annually or bi-annually to public auction. But if it be impossible to get our sapient rulers to accede to this proposition, the public have, I submit, a right to insist that the Commissioner shall not have the power of giving a licence for an indefinite period. At present he who may happen to be lucky enough to get a "recommendation" to secure a licence with, is a happy man indeed—for, once secured in a licence, he is provided for life. Some, who have sufficient influence, have been able to secure even more than one licence a-piece, and they make a good thing of it, you can readily imagine, from the fact that these licences are, like many contracts in the Commissariat Department, sub-let. Of course it may be answered that there is a rule prohibiting this, but it is not difficult to get over this, there being more ways of killing a cat than hanging it. You would really render a service to the public, as well as to the State, by ventilating this subject until the desired change is secured.

19th March. PUBLICOLA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 28TH FEBRUARY.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, Captain A. H. Johnson, anchored in harbour with the English mail of the 28th ultimo on board. The Tanjore sailed from Suez on the 8th instant, arrived at Aden on the 13th, and resumed her voyage on the same day. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, infant, and ayah.
Lieut. Col. Medley.
Lieut. F. Barrow.
Mr. and Mrs. Niven and infant.
Dr. and Mrs. Partridge.
Mr. T. D. Landon.
Lieut. Col. Perkins.

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev. and Mrs. Simpson.
Mr. C. F. Burzett.
Rev. D. Macpherson.
Mr. B. Francis.
Mr. H. L. Jones.
Mr. John Jones.
Lieutenant R. C. Dickson.
Mr. A. R. Warwick.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, 2 infants and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Hillier.
Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Graham, child, and European female servant.
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Dale, infant, and ayah.
Mr. G. V. Meredith.
Mrs. Philips and infant.
Mr. T. O. Cox.
Mr. J. B. Cowmeadow.
Miss E. Crowe Howard.
Miss E. Farrer.
Mrs. Douglas' ayah.
Major C. Minchin.
Mr. R. Scobie.
Lieut. Col. Black, Mrs. Black, and child, and European female servant.
Miss A. Cass.
Mrs. C. Roweth, infant, and European female servant.
Captain G. Graham.
Dr. Cook's native male servant.
Mr. Niven's ayah.
Mr. R. Clough.
Mr. J. Applyard.
Mr. C. Hamilton.

FROM SUEZ.

Dr. Rozario, wife, infant, 3 children, 2 native male and 4 native female servants.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Bull
Mr. Beagin.
4 Natives, Deck

POLITICAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 28TH FEBRUARY.

WHEN I wrote to you last Friday, pointing out the impossibility of reconciling "the line of the Oxus" with the definition given of Badakshan and its dependencies by Colonel Yule, the Duke of Argyll's referee, I was far from expecting that the same evening Mr. Grant Duff would succeed in getting the Ministry into a greater mess than ever by repudiating the authority of Colonel Yule. It seemed impossible that the same geographer should be appealed to as infallible by the Secretary for India in the House of Lords, and thrown over as of no account by the Under-Secretary for India in the House of Commons. Yet, though Colonel Yule had distinctly affirmed that the Panja, in running northwards, "traverses the valley states of Shignan and Roshan, acknowledging the supremacy of Badakshan, and then the independent principality of Darwaz," and had in addition spoken of Ishkashm, in which are the once famous ruby mines, as a feudatory province of Badakshan, Mr. Grant Duff informed the House of Commons, in an off-hand way, that all the territory on the right bank of the Panja belonged to independent chiefs. Not satisfied with thus bluntly contradicting Colonel Yule, and indirectly, therefore, his own chief at the India Office, Mr. Grant Duff had the inconceivable bad taste to sneer at the wishes of Shere Ali about the Afghan frontier as of no consequence, and to say, in fact, to the Ameer of Cabul what the *Times* so foolishly said to the Canadians—"We have done the best we can for you, and it does not matter to us whether it pleases you or not." It is not so much the brutality as the impolicy of remarks of this kind made to allies whose interests are identical with those of the Empire, that every right thinking man must deplore. Mr. Grant Duff's was, in fact, as cleverly contrived as most of his answers are to stimulate the popular irritation at the conduct of the Government to which he belongs; and, though Mr. Gladstone tried on a subsequent evening to turn away wrath by putting a new gloss on the Under-Secretary's words, the Government has really owed its release from a most embarrassing position to the good-natured intervention of Sir Henry Rawlinson. On Monday evening Sir Henry, as president of the Royal Geographical Society, gave an address, in the fine lecture hall of the new University buildings, which, in spite of the heavy snow-storm, attracted a large audience of members of the Society and visitors. I noticed among those present the Duke of Cambridge, the inevitable Lord Houghton, Lord Lawrence, Mr. R. B. Shaw, and many men of Indian celebrity. Sir Henry came to the rescue of the Ministry at once by saying it was true Shignan, Roshan, and Ishkashm were dependencies of Badakshan, but on the other hand some part of the territory of the independent chief of Darwaz, lying on the left bank of the Panja, has been assigned to Shere Ali, who therefore gets about as much as he loses, for the ruby mines are worthless now. Sir Henry did not say what compensation the Chief of Darwaz is to get on his part, or whether he is satisfied with the bargain; but I suppose he is not a personage of much importance. The main point for us is to be sure that Shere Ali will be content with the frontier fixed to his dominions; and there can now be no doubt that he will be, for, according to Sir Henry Rawlinson, the map defining the limits of Afghanistan was originally prepared by the Government of India "in consultation with the Government of Cabul." This first map, too, strange to say, was by no means so favourable to Shere Ali as the one now accepted by Russia. The Wakhan boundary on it did not run to Wood's Lake on the Pamir Steppe, but in a south-easterly direction to the Hindoo Koosh, and it was Sir Henry Rawlinson who suggested the modifications of which the result is to make Wood's Oxus, from its source to the confluence of the Kokch, the frontier of Wakhan and Badakshan. Nor can there now be any reasonable doubt that, so far as regards this part of the country, that is for a distance, as the crow of flies, of about three hundred miles from the Pamir Steppe westwards, the Government has secured a good enough boundary. The actual frontier of Russia may be said to be the Karatan Range, which divides the waters of the Zarafshan (or river of Samarcand) from the tributaries of the Oxus; but Sir H. Rawlinson was very happy in showing that the rugged country between this range and the north bank of the Oxus is inhabited by wild, unconquered tribes, whom neither the Bactrian Kings, nor the Sassanian, nor the Caliphs, nor Timour and his descendants could tame, and that it is to the last degree improbable that Russia will attempt to advance through this country in order to cross the Oxus between Koondooz and the Pamir Steppe, in which distance the ground rises from 900 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lord Lawrence was equally emphatic in declaring that the Russians would never be guilty of the "insanity" of attempting to advance on India in this direction; but one would be inclined to attach more weight to his Lordship's opinion if it were not notorious that five or six years ago Lord Lawrence's Government was quite convinced the Russians could never reach the Oxus at all. "Nothing can be more absurd," wrote Mr. Wyllie, Lord Lawrence's literary secretary, in January 1867, when the Russians were already masters of Tashkend, "than to suggest that Russia will ever take possession of Samarcand," and the next year Samarcand was a Russian city. It certainly is ridiculous to suppose that Russia will ever find it worth her while now to advance through Karatigin and Badakshan to the Hindoo Koosh. We have given up to her many easier approaches to India, and she has sense enough to be able to make use of them. For instance, from Koondooz down to the Sea of Aral, a distance of 1,000 miles, the Oxus flows through a plain country, and is navigable for large boats. At Khoja Saleh, the extreme frontier post of Afghanistan, the river is 823 yards wide and 19 feet deep. Well, from Khoja Saleh to the outfall of the river, we have abandoned both banks to the Russians, who, by the conquest of Khiva, will gain an undisputed water-way through Turkistan, in addition to the good roads from Samarcand round the western shoulder of the Karatan to the posts on the river opposite Andkin and Balkh. Then, again, from Khiva and their new posts on the Caspian, they can reduce the Turkomans to subjection and threaten Merve, Meshed, and Herat. Why, therefore, should they undertake the difficult enterprise of advancing on the upper Oxus. Although the *Spectator* announced lately, in its oracular way, that, "as nearly as it could calculate," the Russians at Samarcand were "four months' march from Cabul," caravans from Samarcand only take 12 days to reach the Oxus at Termez, which is just opposite Balkh, and may now become a Russian fortified post, and it is on record that Alexander only took ten days to march from Balkh across the Hindoo Koosh to Cabul, in an age in which the physical obstacles were not less, nor the facilities for moving an army greater, than in our day. Sir H. Rawlinson might well say, then, that what the Russians might do over against Badakshan was of infinitely less consequence than their movements in Western Turkistan and on the borders of Persia. All this part of his lecture conveyed a strong censure of the Ministerial policy. The more insignificant the gain we have made by standing out for the frontier of Badakshan, the more uncalled for are the shouts of victory of the Ministerial press at Lord Granville's triumph over Prince Gortschakoff. I have said from the first that Lord Granville only got what he asked from Russia because he asked for so very little; and Sir H. Rawlinson fully confirmed this opinion by speaking of the infinitely greater importance of Russian aggressions between Ankhni and the Caspian, in a territory with which Lord Granville refused to have anything to do. Sir Henry clearly showed, indeed, that the Ministerial notion of settling all disputes with Russia for ever by fixing the frontier of Afghanistan was, to use his favourite phrase, "all moonshine," and that, instead of being able to go to sleep comfortably after having done a little to check the Russian advance, we have still the most difficult part of our work to do.

There was one remarkable omission in Sir Henry's address. He said nothing directly of Kashgar. This is of less consequence, as from the attention paid by the Viceroy to the Kashgar Envoy, and the appointment of Mr. R. B. Shaw as Commissioner in Ladakh, your Government evidently appreciates the political and commercial importance of more extended intercourse with Eastern Turkistan. But it is worthy of note, that indirectly Sir H. Rawlinson proved Yarkand to be of as much value to us as Herat. He supported the modern theory that the great highway of trade from Western Asia to China is from Balkh, up the valley of the Oxus (that is through Badakshan and Wakhan), and across the Pamir Steppe to Yarkand; and he also insisted that the road from India up the Jellalabad river to the Chitral Pass and so into the Wakhan Valley and on to Yarkand is the best entrance to India. "If," he said, "there be a gate to India, it is the Chitral Pass." The pass can be traversed by an army, for the ascent and descent have a slope so gentle as to be almost imperceptible; and military considerations apart, it is manifest that the two main routes of trade from India and Afghanistan converge at the head waters of the Oxus, and debouch at Yarkand. If, therefore, we wish to keep these routes open and free of duty, we must establish our influence at Yarkand. Sir H. Rawlinson did not draw this inference, but it follows from his own arguments. I am greatly afraid that Sir Henry is too much occupied with Persia and does not pay sufficient attention to the new lines of approach the Russians are bent on opening to the eastward of Afghanistan. I was surprised at the trouble he took to make the most of the discovery of Klaproth's geographical forgeries, by which, he alleges, the Russians have been deceived. As an English critic remarks—"If it were true that the Russians supposed Wakhan lay north and south instead of east and west, that is surely a barren geographical victory for England, which gives them liberty of aggression 100 miles farther south than they themselves had calculated upon." But the attack on General Kaufmann's accuracy is both paltry and unfair. Read the official despatches with Yule's Map of the Oxus basin to refer to, and you will see that the Russian general's descriptions of Badakshan and Wakhan coincide in every detail with the positions on Yule's Map. General Kaufmann says—"By the acquisition of these two territories Shere Ali would prolong his line of contact with Bokhara, and would find himself side by side with Karatigin, whence Khokand is within easy reach. Finally, his north-eastern boundary would touch the possessions of Yakoob Beg. Here is a road which would lead him straight into collision with Russia." Again he says—"Wakhan to the north borders on the Pamir Steppe, which separates it from Karatigin; to the east it marches with Sarikol, which belongs to the States under Yakoob Beg; to the south it is separated from Chitral by the Hindoo Koosh. The Russians, therefore, know the situation of Wakhan as well as we do; they have also discerned before us that the real importance of the valley is due to its position on the trade route to Yarkand, and to the practicability of the roads over that of Pamir Steppe which was till lately supposed to be a chain of almost impassable mountains. They have shown that they know as much of geography as Sir H. Rawlinson by being beforehand with us in concluding a commercial treaty with Yakoob Beg, and it will be well for us if we are not now too late in trying to follow in their footsteps. I have said so much about this address at the Geographical Society that I cannot comment at length on the amazing inconsistency of Sir H. Rawlinson in ridiculing the idea that the Russians can become formidable in Central Asia, after he had been at such pains to show how important it was not to let them get a footing in Turkistan. Briefly, as to the money argument, Russia can get any money she wants to carry out her designs from British capitalists; and, as to the "fanaticism" of the nomads, no reader of Vambery's travels requires to be told how lightly the yoke of Islam sits on the tribes of the steppes and the desert, or how readily they would follow now, as they have followed in all ages, any leader, Christian, Mahomedan, or Pagan, who would offer them the plunder of the fertile regions of Southern Asia as the prize of their allegiance.

By to-day's mail you will get a copy of the new number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, with General Adye's lecture in it that was read at Marlborough House. The lecture is a mere thing of shreds and patches badly put together. General Adye's principal idea seems to have been to air his own crotchets about the reorganisation of the Indian army. The patronage of the Prince of Wales and the *Times* have, however, sufficed to make Macmillan pay him a large sum of money for the exclusive privilege of publishing this paper. It was quite by accident, I hear, that the lecture was given at Marlborough House. General Adye had written his lecture, intending to read it at the United Service Institution, and his friend the Duke of Cambridge promised to preside on the occasion. After getting this promise the General wrote to the Committee fixing his day, and thus found Captain Trench, who has written one of the best books out upon Central Asia, had been beforehand with him. What was to be done? a Royal Duke could not be disappointed. The General went to His Royal Highness, who mentioned the matter to the Prince of Wales, and the Prince, who is all good nature, said—"Oh! I should like to know something about Central Asia. Let him come to my house"—and, nothing loth, the General went accordingly. This incident however, amongst others, shows that the Heir to the Crown is beginning to take an active interest in public affairs. He does not, of course, meddle with politics, but you will notice that he has had his name put down as one of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Horses, and last night he and the Duke of Edinburgh were present during the debate on the proposed disfigurement of the Thames at Hampton Court, and would, it is understood, have voted with Lord Salisbury if the Ministry, anxious apparently to make itself if possible a little more unpopular than it is at present, had not taken up the Chelsea Water Works Bill as if it were a Ministerial measure. In domestic politics there has been nothing else of interest to engage public attention this week. People think and talk of nothing but the coal famine, and very few electors even read the Parliamentary debates.

In France the struggle of parties has been renewed. The fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons, believed a fortnight ago to be on the point of completion, has been rendered impossible for ever by the publication of a letter from the Comte de Chambord, in which that impracticable honest man simply declares he will have no compromise whatever with the Orleans Princes. This break-up is all the better for M. Thiers, for the Right Centre, or Orleanist, will now combine with the Moderate Republicans to support the nondescript Government of the provisional President. These so-called Republicans, sailing under false colours, will have to encounter the attacks, not merely of the Legitimists and the real Republicans, but of the Bonapartists, who have had the courage to demand from the tribune of the Assembly a plebiscite to determine if the Empire shall be restored. The chances of victory in the strife will depend to some extent on the issue of the conflict in Spain, where the Carlists seem to have better hopes now than for the last forty years. If the priests get the upper-hand in distracted Spain, Pius IX. may yet see in France also the conflagration he and his emissaries have been diligently labouring to excite throughout Europe.

A paragraph from the *Athenæum* is going the round of the papers this week about the wholesale destruction of historical records by the India Office. Dr. Birdwood tells me, with reference to this paragraph, that he feels sure the originals of these records, as far as those from Bombay are concerned, "including, mark, the history of the Indian Navy," are still all right in Bombay. When the order for the destruction of old records reached Bombay in 1860 or 1861, the Doctor, then Secretary to the Asiatic Society, got hold for the Society's Library of all he could lay his hands upon, including rare invoices of every Company's ship that left Bombay in the course of the old trade. Dr. Birdwood left them all in a great heap in the room below the library, which he was in negotiation to get annexed expressly for keeping such records in. I commend the search for them to Mr. James Taylor and Captain Morland. *Hari Pandurang* will be out next week. Dr. Birdwood has had nothing to do with it beyond looking after the publication in Sir B. Frere's absence, but I am glad to hear the Doctor is likely to bring out, under the patronage of the Secretary for India, a series of reprints of valuable books about British India.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 28TH FEBRUARY.

AMONG the annual reports recently issued is that of the Indo-European Telegraph Company for 1872. It is even worse in some respects than those preceding, none of which could have been termed favourable. The receipts for the entire twelve months were £37,079-7-7 (which, however, includes a sum of £12,000 claimed by the Post Office and disputed by the Company) as compared with £48,949-3-1, showing a falling off of £11,869-15-6. The expenditure on commercial account amounted to £13,788-14-8, as against £14,600-12-1 for 1871, but the contractors' account for maintenance was £22,971-18-7, so that even if all the £12,000 in dispute accrue to the company, of which there is no chance, the balance to credit would just be £318-14-4. Practically, however, there is nothing whatever to the good, for the line is already in debt to Messrs. Siemens for the cost of maintenance, these gentlemen having in 1870 undertaken to be responsible for any deficit that might arise. Whatever accidental surplus there may be consequently goes to recoup them for their advances. The report ascribes the falling off in the receipts to the interruptions sustained over the entire line between London and Kurrachee, and to the reduction of tariff which came into force in July last. The interruptions were mainly on the section of the line between Teheran and Kurrachee, and are ascribed to the disturbed state of Persia arising from the famine and the disorders occasioned by it. Serious difficulty in executing repairs was thus created. The country is now said to be improving, and as iron are being substituted for wooden poles it is hoped that this section will soon be as trustworthy as the others. The report also refers to that vexed point "packing" messages, and states that the directors, in order to neutralise the practice, have formally proposed to the Indian Government that a word tariff beginning with ten words, at half the present rate for twenty words, should be introduced as speedily as possible; any number of words above ten to be charged at 4s. per word. This measure, they think, would encourage business from all sources, and they propose to extend it to Batavia, Australia, China, and the Straits Settlements. The report concludes by stating that Messrs. Siemens desire to terminate their present agreement for maintenance, and that the directors are endeavouring to make a new arrangement. Messrs. Siemens' special report is subjoined to that of the directors; it dwells on the heavy loss they have incurred since 1870 for maintenance, but points out that since the staff was increased the percentage of interruptions has decreased, while when the line is clear its efficiency in passing messages promptly and correctly cannot be surpassed. It is plain, however, on their own showing, that the line can never be efficient in the sense of being always working at a profit. As if snows in Southern Russia and in Mingrelia were not enough, last year brought all the Persian disasters, a total breakdown of the Norderney cable—the one purchased from Reuter for £720,000—and in addition a storm of unprecedented violence which threw down nearly all the lines of Northern Germany, and stopped their working for a week. How in the face of these drawbacks Messrs. Siemens can maintain, as they do, that the large mercantile London firms and the telegraph agencies give the Indo-European the principal portion of their business I cannot quite understand, unless we are to suppose that during the many weeks the line was interrupted these individuals did not telegraph at all. The breaks last year in fact compel those interested to confront the real difficulty. I believe it is now admitted here from the experience of this line and of the Great Northern Extension along Siberia to China that the efficient maintenance of a land telegraph through a waste or half barbarous country, at a profit to the shareholders, is impossible. The question then comes to be, who will keep up the Indo-European when Messrs. Siemens, as they now evidently feel, get tired of doing so? They no doubt feel a personal interest in the matter: it is essentially their scheme, but their patience will come to an end, when it costs them £12,000 or so every year. I fancy the upshot will be that the Eastern Telegraph Company, watching their opportunity, will step in when Siemens retire in disgust, and will buy up the whole concern at the present market price of the shares. *They* can put it to use as an occasional alternative line, and their monopoly would then be all the stronger in presence of the visible failure of other undertakings, which would deter competitors.

Lawson's failure has ended, as it was said would be the case, with the formation of a joint-stock company on the ruins of the collapsed firm. The capital is to be £400,000, and the plant, fixtures, stock, &c., are to be taken over at a valuation, £40,000 less than that made by Messrs. Lawson. The latter are to get £5,000 for the use of their name. Great things are of course expected, and may probably result, but everything depends on the management.

The discussion on Mr. Plimsoll's charges against English shipowners for overloading, under-manning, feebly constructing, over-insuring, and finally, of set purpose losing their vessels, has waxed fierce during the last few days, and bids fair to get yet hotter before long. That gentleman, who is one of the members for Derby, and is not himself a shipowner, took up last year the question of over-loading vessels, and has since extended his enquiries much further. From whom he derived the original impulse and who gave him his facts I hardly know, though I am told his prompter is Mr. Hall, a well-known shipbuilder of Newcastle, but at all events he has made himself so famous, or as others would say, notorious by the statements in his book recently published that he has now no choice, whatever his inclinations, but to go on with his agitation. Generally speaking his case may be said to be this. He holds that there is a class of ship-owners who build vessels of cheap, inferior, or sham materials, including, for instance, imitation instead of real bolts, then send them to sea loaded to their utmost capacity, heavily insured but under-manned, get them lost, and so make a large profit out of the loss. He gives certain instances, suppressing ships and owners' names, and gibbets one of the latter as a person notorious for excessive and habitual over-loading and reckless disregard of human life, who had lost seven ocean-going steamers and drowned more than a hundred men in less than two years. Mr. Plimsoll implies that this gentleman is a Member of the House of Commons, and since there are not many large shipowners in the House, it was not difficult for outsiders to give a shrewd guess as to the individual meant. Rightly or wrongly it was supposed that Mr. Plimsoll referred to Mr. Gourley, the junior Member for Sunderland; indeed so little secret is there in the matter, that the solicitors of that gentleman are taking proceedings against Mr. Plimsoll for libel. The particular charge being also a breach of Parliamentary privilege, Mr. Plimsoll has had to apologise for it, although it is understood he still holds by his facts. Thus matters stand for the present until a committee of enquiry shall be moved for, when the whole question will be revived. I must say it is rather hard on Mr. Gourley to rest under a stigma which no one who knows him believes that he merits. To hint, as Mr. Plimsoll seems to do, that he is almost as bad as young Wardlaw in "Foul Play," is simply ridiculous. I know Gourley more than twenty years ago—*eheu! fugaces labuntur anni*—when he was a young and promising shipbroker in Sunderland with a good connection among shipowners. He did very well with Government charters during the Crimean war, became locally influential, joined with enthusiasm in the Volunteer movement, was elected Mayor of Sunderland, and then M. P. Positively the worst thing I know against him is his weakness in sporting the designation "Colonel" on all conceivable occasions. Colonel Gourley was a leading organiser of the Belgian fetes and is decidedly popular. As a shipowner he has of course lost vessels, but Mr. Plimsoll should in fairness have stated that these losses have mostly been on risky voyages, such as to Canada during the full season—a time when all shipowners are losers. I have named this case, however, for the purpose of recalling your readers' attention to some statement I made in a letter eight or nine months ago as to the class of iron steamers now being built. I then, on the authority of a surveyor here, who was formerly a captain in the P. & O. Company's service, used an illustration to show what mere shells some of these craft were, comparing their sides when seen in a particular light to the flank and ribs of a half-starved horse. Now this is where the objectionable practices are to be found. Mr. Plimsoll has stumbled on an undoubted evil, but he has taken hold of the wrong end of the stick. There is no class of shipowners who systematically do what he charges, and whose names are so notorious that underwriters will not take a risk by one of their vessels: there are one or two, but they have no position whatever: they are almost outlaws. On the other hand, there are perfectly-respectable shipowners who by the wrong kind of vessels for safety and endurance, that is steamers, long, narrow, and thin-skinned, constructed to sail very fast, make a name and so pay themselves in two voyages. These soon get lost, not because the owner deliberately wishes it, but because the vessels have not stamina, and neither owners, sailors, nor underwriters have sufficiently taken account of the fact. If Mr. Plimsoll can stop altogether the building of such vessels, he will confer a high public service. I observe an anonymous letter in a morning paper here, which I happen to know emanates from an official of the Indian Irrigation Department, describing his adventures in a steamer of this kind on a voyage from Bombay to England. The vessel, he says, was a new three-masted screw steamer, built entirely with a view to make a large return in the shortest time possible. Part of the cargo, cotton bales, was stowed in the engine room, and about two days' coal was placed on deck. The captain, he says, "deplored that the Bombay officials were so particular about deckload, for he would have had much more on deck, and so not have been obliged to coal at Aden; in the Thames they were not nearly so particular." Four days after leaving Bombay portions of the propeller blades broke off, and on three different occasions subsequently, off the coast of Tunis, and after passing Cape de Gatt, accidents happened which, had the ship been on a lee shore, would, he declares, probably have caused her loss with all hands. I do not suppose there is any exaggeration in this, yet it would be grossly unfair to say that the owner really wished the vessel to be lost.

The cotton market has again been dull this week, owing to the free receipts at the American ports, and the difficulties of manufacturers here. There are said to be still large quantities in the interior, particularly about the Red River region, but I observe a Savannah estimate calls the total crop 3,415,000 bales, while there are still estimates from New Orleans openly three and a quarter millions. Among the planters it is said there is a strong speculative feeling in favour of high prices. Good prospects for the next crop are however reported, the planters having increased the breadth of land under cultivation, and the negro labour being better disciplined.

I have spoken of difficulties among our manufacturers here. One of the worst suspensions among them is announced this morning—that of James Marshall and Sons, cotton spinners, of Stockport and Disley, liabilities from £150,000 to £200,000, the greater part of which will fall on Liverpool. A long course of bad trading is the only explanation, and I fear the same thing must be said of a good many others still struggling to keep themselves erect.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—Every variety of sore, ulcer, eruption, boil, and carbuncle is safely stopped in its destructive course by the timely application of this healing Ointment. It arrests unhealthy and substitutes healthy action, thus curing the inflamed, irritable and spreading diseases affecting the skin. Holloway's Ointment has gained an imperishable fame for its facility in healing old inflammatory sores about the shins and ankles, and for bad legs and old wounds it cannot be equalled; nor is it less efficacious in gathered breasts and abscesses. When the complaint has been of long continuance, Holloway's Pills will expedite recovery if taken in those doses which act as alteratives on the stomach and tonic on the constitution.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—We observe that the admission fee is reduced to half a rupee.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AT CANARA.—Mr. Sheshgri Vittul has been appointed Public Prosecutor in the Canara district.

SPECIAL LENT SERVICE will be held at Christ Church, Byculla, at 8 P.M. this evening, when the Bishop of Bombay will deliver an address.

A PLEADER AS A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—Mr. Shavaksha Sorabjee Davur, a Pleader of the High Court, has been appointed Subordinate Judge at Bhewndy.

THE WEATHER AT AHMEDABAD.—The weather at Ahmedabad is at present extremely hot. Small pox is prevalent in almost all the talookas of the Collectorate.

COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR.—Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector and Magistrate of the district of Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave for three months from the 10th April next.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery at 2 P.M. yesterday on the departure from Bombay of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Poona.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 15th March, was 43 feet 8 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 40 feet 5 tenths.

ACCIDENT.—A labourer employed at the Imperial Cotton Press fell on Wednesday from a height of about twenty feet, thereby fracturing his left leg. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. W. F. Knapp, one of the Professors of the Grant Medical College, who is now on leave to Europe, has been granted an extension of leave for a period of six months.

ASSISTANT TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.—Mr. F. J. [illegible], Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of leave for a period of four months, on sick certificate.

THE LATE FIRE AT GODRA.—The damage done by the fire at Godra on the 5th inst., by which upwards of 300 houses were burned down, is officially estimated at between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 1,00,000.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—On Wednesday evening a Mahomedan boy was knocked down by a carriage driven by a gentleman on the Breach Candy Road. The boy was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A MURDER CASE AT AHMEDABAD.—At the last Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad there was a case in which four persons were charged with the murder of an old man. There being insufficient evidence, the accused were acquitted.

THEFT.—A Maratha named Gunoo Babajee was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with stealing a quantity of rice belonging to a gram merchant, and was, on conviction, sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Cooper sentenced a European named Charles Smith to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for selling spirituous liquor in a house on the Duncan Road without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

JUDGE AND SESSION JUDGE OF DHARWAR.—Mr. W. Sandwith, Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, to proceed to Europe. Mr. N. M. W. Daniell has been appointed to act for him during his absence.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. F. J. Candy, Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, has been granted leave of absence for twenty months, and Mr. Govind Vithul Karkure has been appointed as Acting Professor of Mathematics during Mr. Candy's absence.

THE ASSAULT CASE.—We mentioned in Wednesday's *Gazette* that Thomas Collins, a seaman, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee for assaulting Mr. Inspector Sweeney. We are assured that the complainant in the case was a seaman of the name of Sweeney and not the Inspector of Police.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The second lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics Institute for the Session of 1872-73 will be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute this evening at 8-30 by Theodore Cooke, Esq., C.E., M.A., LL.B., Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, on "*Spectrum Analysis.*" The lecture is open to the public.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th March 1873, Rs. 87,89,878; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 2,210; total balance, Rs. 87,92,088. There are in addition 2,75,188 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 18th March, was 347, being 34 more than in the preceding week, 70 less than the total of the week ending 19th March 1872, and 8 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 222 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY IN THE SHIPPING OFFICE.—Robert Wilkinson and Peter Robertson, seamen, were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Walker, Shipping Master, with being drunk and disorderly in the Shipping Office. They pleaded guilty and were each fined ten rupees, with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICES OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE, &c.—The following candidates have passed the examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel of the High Court. The names are in order of merit :—Messrs. W. Scott Howell, Harrilal Chaganlal Satyavadi, Dorabjee Temuljee Kapudia, Ardaseer Bezonjee, Lalshankar Umiashankar Turvadi, Harisukhram Manekram Mehta, and Kalabhai Lulloobhai.

A MARWAREE SENT TO JAIL.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Marwaree pawn broker named Teja Mana, was charged with having in his possession fourteen pieces of silk, wearing apparel, and two embroidered skull caps, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, attended at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Wednesday, and took the deposition of a Hindoo woman, who is supposed to have been seriously assaulted, and who now lies in the hospital in a precarious state. The woman, whose name is Salee, deposed—I am a widow and live at Camateepoora. Three or four days ago, on a Sunday, two brothers, the prisoners Bagoodoo and Ranadoo, struck me. I am uncertain who struck me on the head—one of them did with a stick. I fell down senseless. When I recovered my senses I found myself here in the hospital.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "EASTERN STAR."—The annual meeting for installing the new Worshipful Master at the above Lodge was held on Monday last at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon. There was a large attendance of Masters and Past Masters as well as of members of other Lodges. Wor. Bro. Furdoonjee N. Coyajee, the immediate Past Master of the Lodge, performed the ceremony of installing the Master Elect, Wor. Bro. Framjee Kaikhosro Patuck, into the Eastern chair. The new Master then invested his officers with the jewels of their respective offices, the principal of whom were the following :—Bro. Dinsha Dorabjee Mistree, Senior Warden; Bro. Nusserwanjee Coyajee, Junior Warden; Bro. Sorabjee N. Cooper, Treasurer; Bro. Pherozsha Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Secretary; Bro. Dinsha Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Senior Deacon; Bro. Dhunjeesha Muncherjee, Junior Deacon; and Bro. Muncherjee Framroz, Inner Guard. The brethren afterwards adjourned to a banquet, where the usual Masonic toasts were drunk and some excellent speeches made.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased under Act X. of 1872, to invest magistrates of the first class in charge of divisions of districts in the Province of Sind, with power to hear appeals from convictions by magistrates of the second and third classes (section 266) in their respective divisions, subject to such exceptions as may be made and notified in particular cases.

The above notification to have effect from 1st April 1873.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1873.

HIGH COURT.—21ST MARCH.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lullubhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.
451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c., v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.
7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kureembhoy Khuiso v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.
9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee bin Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.
14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.
15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.
16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.
23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
26-72—J. Gopall—Anunta Babarao v. Baghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.
31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.
32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatao Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.
35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Tharkurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Motions.

LONG CAUSES.

69-72—M H Khan—Josee Toolsidass Dhunjee v Kulliatbai, widow—In person.
715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeevundass and others v Bymohundass Girdhurdass—Prescot and Winter.
774-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Peerjee Mahaojee and others v. Kanjee Megjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
125-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Bhimjee Gopaldass and another v Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.
130-72—Mody—Shapoorjee Hosungjee v Ahmed Moosajee and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
131-72—S. Garud—Ruveecurn Dhirajram v. Sitaram Haridass and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
133-72—Leathes and Crawford—Waljee Oomersey v Soonderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
137-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—The Reverend Nicolas e Silva v Gabriel Fernandes and others—Dallas and Lynch; Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; and Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon A R Scoble and others v Cazee Mahomed Hoosein, &c.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Prescot and Winter.
778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischude v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.
45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.
77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Oosman Hajee, &c, v Naron Ghela and another—No appearance.
41-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sitaram Huridas Gandi v Purshotumdas Munmohundas and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

674-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Henry Manisty and another v Ganputrao Pandoorung—No appearance.
133-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Pestonjee Nanabhoy v Pestonjee Dinshaw—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

264-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William London, Esq., v Damodhur Hurjeevun—Manisty and Fletcher.
449-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motilall Sewlall v Hurgopal Premsookdas and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas (settled).
586-71—Dallas and Lynch—Captain Abraham Engrand v Peerbhoy Assor—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
88-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Chunda Ranje v Joharimul Dulsookroy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
93-72—Prescot and Winter—Doopa Heerjee and others v Cowasjee Nowrojee.
94-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Ali Mulkocd on v Mahomed Said Moolla—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
97-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v Maria Concecao de Souza.
102-72—Garud—Bhugwandas Munmohundas and others v Munmohundas Davidas and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
108-72—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Khan Mahomed Dhurumsey—Dallas and Lynch.
109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Tara and others—Judge.
116-72—Chalk and Turner—Pursoomul Lucheeram v Jumnabai, widow, and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
117-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Mahomed Adam v Sayed Ismail bin, &c, and another—Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Cutch, with a general cargo and 123 deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				MARCH.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
2	45 m	2	9	Friday 21	9	31 m	5	2
4	3 a	3	5		10	13 a	0	7
3	34 m	2	1	Saturday 22	10	33 m	4	10
5	52 a	3	2		11	35 a	0	2
5	1 m	1	7	Sunday 23	11	59 m	4	8
7	20 a	3	6			......		
7	5 m	1	8	Monday 24	1	27 m	0	9
8	47 a	4	7		1	40 a	4	9
8	42 m	2	9	Tuesday 25	2	59 m	2	3
9	39 a	5	9		2	57 a	5	5
9	45 m	4	2	Wednesday ... 26	3	53 m	4	0
10	21 a	6	8		3	55 a	6	2
10	36 m	5	7	Thursday 27	4	35 m	5	8
10	56 a	7	3		4	42 a	6	7

Moon—Last Quarter, 22nd, 3h. 9m. a.m.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by the officiating Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending 1st and 8th inst. 218,594½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 37,202 cwts. were imported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 178,281½ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, and 3,111½ cwts. by the East India Railway. From another statement we observe that during the week ending 8th inst 20,298 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water; 227 cwts from the Persian Gulf, 196 cwts from the province of Sind, 4,585 cwts from Kutch, 5,503 cwts. from British Concan, and 9,787 cwts. from British Gujerat.

MURDER BY A EUROPEAN NEAR EGUTPOORA.

A LETTER from Egutpoora informs us that on the 15th inst., as a European was returning from a party to his tent, he met a pointsman and struck him on the head with a big stick which he carried, from the effect of which the wounded man died yesterday afternoon. We have telegraphed for further particulars.

THE "CERTIORARI" CASE.

AFTER judgment was given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Green yesterday in the High Court in the above case, Mr. Chalk attended the magistrate at Girgaum and informed him of the result, and that it was proposed to petition the Government to annul the sentence, and expressed a hope that the magistrate considered the circumstances were such as to warrant the prisoner in counting upon his approval of that course.

The magistrate said that new facts had certainly come to light having an important bearing on the case, and probably a short petition to Government would be sufficient to obtain the prisoner's discharge.

A HIGHLANDER'S LETTER.—Here is a curious and characteristic letter recently received from a Highlander, and published by a Glasgow paper, which vouches for its authenticity. It is as follows :—"Sur, I was understand that you was a cole pit. I was want to know what was your monish for to supplie coal to be deliver to turbert at the Quay most nearust to the sity of turbert lock fine side. I was used to got my coal from a agint at greenoke but he was charge me a great dale much more than I was understan he was pae for them and though i am always used to was a onest man i was not have many monish to spare, and was wish to bie as chape a prise as I could got. I was tuke 2 cargos as wud full a smake about 20 tons, twice as more every week to be and on thursdae—and the monish would be sentel to you wuust every fridae by the agint of the bank a very dacent man and his wife too and Was aulways pai his way. and never was spoke and ill aboot any man as I was knew before, if you w'll rite your prise to me the smallest you can took, i will rite you a answer when the day after will come. i was like to dale with a highlandsman and always did used to like very more aul the Campbell. my wifes cuisins fathers unkle was a Campb ll—a very ceevil lad as was a fishing smack and was made a dale of monish and I was leve a legacie to my wife who will be glad to see you with myselfe and gave you a bed if you was kum and spoke the prise you wood tuke for the coles and save you the trubel of riting a letter to was tell the price of the coles. if U canot came ureself rite to ———, ———, ———. i was got my son Lachie was a good riter to rite the name to your shop in glasco. he would like a good place if you could get him."

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room to consider certain business left over from the last special general meeting.

THE VEHAR DAM.

Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, laid before the Justices the plans and estimates for the proposed new outlet tower at Vehar Lake, preliminary to his asking for sanction to the works in connection therewith being carried out at an outlay not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000. He then said he did not mean to say that No. 1 dam was in a more critical condition this year than it was last year, but he would warn the Justices that every year increased the danger of neglecting to repair it. In addition to that, he might mention that at present Vehar Lake was low, so that the repairs proposed by Mr. Walton could be done Rs. 30,000 cheaper than, very probably, they could be done a year hence. Mr. Pedder referred to an opinion expressed by Colonel Kennedy that as serious danger might ensue from the present condition of the dam, remedial measures should be adopted at once, and that being Colonel Kennedy's opinion, he (Mr. Pedder) apprehended that Government would have no objection to the course which he was about to propose. He now wanted Rs. 60,000 to enable the Executive Engineer to put down a coffer dam and get in at once the foundations of the tower according to Mr. Walton's plan No. 2. From what he had gathered he thought it would be better to have a masonry tower than an iron one, and he also thought it would be advisable for the Justices to grant an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,500 so as to get the tunnel into a better slope. He begged to move that the Bench approves and sanctions Mr. Walton's design No. 2 for a masonry tower with the deeper shaft, and sanctions a sum of Rs. 60,000 to enable the ex-Engineer to put in the foundations of the tower before next rains.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I do not think that the Bench would be justified in committing the coming Municipality to the execution of a work involving an outlay of two lakhs. We have not yet discussed the details of the Budget for this year, having left them for definite settlement to the new Corporation, and it is impossible for us to say whether any funds will be available for the proposed work. As no immediate danger is apprehended, I would suggest, with all deference to the Municipal Commissioner, that the matter stand over until the introduction of the new Municipal Act. I beg to propose—"That the consideration of the question of the proposed work at Vehar be postponed until the introduction of the new Municipal Act."

Mr. Taylor spoke in favour of Mr. Pedder's motion, and seconded it.

Dr. Blaney seconded Mr. Narayen's motion for the reason that no time had been given to Justices who, like himself, were not professional engineers, to inquire into the proposal before voting away such a large sum of money.

Mr. Wood did not see his way to support either proposition or amendment. He had not seen that the peril was so great as to justify the Justices going into such an immense work. He disagreed with Mr. Ormiston's imaginative description of bursting dams, and remarked that Major Tulloch had said in his report that the pipe complained of rested upon a strong bottom instead of on soft soil in the dam.

Mr. Pedder—It may be said that there are three dangers connected with this pipe. Firstly, I do not consider that the question of leakage in the pipe is an element of immediate danger by any means. Secondly there is the question of the wear and tear of the pipe, and there can be no doubt that as soon as the pipe does go the dam will go. And thirdly, there is the condition of the sluice. The sluice has been in existence for over thirteen years, and if at any time it gives way, the probability is that the sudden hydraulic pressure will be too much for the dam. This is a question upon which, I believe, there is no difference of opinion, and I may say I have put it before every engineer whose opinion I thought was valuable. This is a work which you must do sooner or later, and I say distinctly that unless within a certain time there is a prospect of this source of danger being removed, I will not act as Municipal Commissioner, the new Act making me the responsible person. Undoubtedly the new Corporation will have to do this work if you do not, and that being so, I think the Justices, without any feeling of impropriety, may grant the sum I now ask for, and so save the Municipality the additional sum that will be required to effect alterations after the Vehar lake has been added to by the surplus of Toolsee.

After some conversation, the amendment was carried. For Mr. Pedder's motion, Mr. Wood, Mr. Taylor, a native Justice, and Mr. Pedder himself voted.

THE TOOLSEE DAM COMMITTEE.

Mr. Pedder, referring to the Committee recently appointed to inquire into the Toolsee dam question, reported that Mr. Ford and Mr. Mathews had consented to act, but Mr. LeMesurier had declined.

The Bench left the matter in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Bench then adjourned.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

IT will be remembered that, on the application of Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, who owns five bungalows adjoining the premises of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, an injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Bayley stopping the mills from work, which caused serious nuisance to the plaintiff and his tenants. Before the injunction was granted, Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia had filed a suit against the company seeking for specific damages for the injury done to his property by the working of the mills. An appeal was made by the defendants from Mr. Justice Bayley's order, and the Appeal Court suspended the injunction until the setting-in of the south-west monsoon, during which the nuisance was said to increase both in its extent and duration. The Appeal Court, in suspending the interlocutory injunction, recommended that this was a proper case of which the hearing should be accelerated. Accordingly at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Anstey, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley to accelerate the suit.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I think you had better take it to some of the learned judges who differed from me.

Mr. Anstey—It is in your Lordship's paper, and Sir Charles Sargent has refused to hear it.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It appears to me morally certain that there would be an appeal one way or another; a large sum of money is at stake; and I think the case had better be tried before two judges.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the defendants, said he had a motion paper with him to make the motion before Sir Charles Sargent.

Mr. Anstey said his client had received notice that the motion would be made that day.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It strikes me as very desirable that the case should be heard before two judges. Will the parties like it? I will mention the matter to the Chief Justice.

Mr. Anstey—I don't think the Appeal Court differed from the principle of your Lordship's decision.

Mr. Justice Bayley—They reversed my decision.

Mr. Anstey—They varied it.

Mr. Justice Bayley—The injunction stands, but is not to come into force until the month of June.

Mr. Anstey—Yes, and the late acting Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, says he did not reverse it.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I think it is a case that ought to be accelerated.

Mr. Marriott—I have a notice of motion to be made before Sir Charles Sargent; and I cannot make it here.

Mr. Anstey—I tell my learned friend that Sir Charles Sargent in chambers refused to have anything to do with the case.

Mr. Marriott—I am confined to my motion paper.

Mr. Justice Bayley—The motion may be made before me some other day, Mr. Marriott.

The matter then stood over.

Soon afterwards, the matter was mentioned to Sir Charles Sargent in the first division court.

Sir Charles Sargent—The motion ought to be made before the same learned judge who granted the interlocutory injunction. I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Marriott—I understood the case was put down in your Lordship's list.

Sir Charles Sargent—If it was, I would have it taken off. I think it ought to be heard before the same learned judge.

Mr. Watkins, Deputy Registrar, mentioned that the case was not put down in any list yet. It was thereupon understood that the matter should be heard before Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.—Major Babcock, in charge of the public grounds in Washington, has made a report on the "White House," and states that the President's family are confined to a small number of badly-arranged rooms, on the second floor, without closets or clothes-presses, with one inconvenient bath-room, without the possibility of running water in the dressing-rooms, with no private entrance, and, when the family are all at home, without even one guest chamber. The ceilings of the rooms are dangerously cracked, the floor timbers are rotted and rotting, and the floors are settled several inches. The basement and servants' rooms are below the level of the ground and excessively damp and unhealthy, so that since the spring of 1869 three persons employed in the Executive mansion have died of pneumonia, while the whole house is peculiarly exposed to malaria.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

A DISPUTE ABOUT A MONASTERY.

MANDAS GOOROOBUKUSDAS AND OTHERS v. JUGUNNATHDAS GOOROOBUKUDAS AND OTHERS.

At the High Court the other day Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied to Mr. Justice Green for a rule *nisi* requiring the defendant Jugunnathdas to shew cause why he should not be restrained from any longer superintending or interfering with the property of the Kubeerpunthi monastery, situated at Old Nagpada; and the defendants Laldas and Narrondas to shew cause why they should not be restrained from exercising the functions of chief officiating priests and rulers of the monastery and interfering with the management of its property, and from prosecuting suit No. 474 of 1872 in the High Court as representatives of the Kubeerpunthi community; and why a fit and proper person should not be appointed receiver to take charge of and manage the property of the monastery, and to receive and collect the rents and profits of it, &c.

The facts connected with the Kubeerpunthi sect are curious. The plaintiffs are "sahdoos" or monks of the sect, which is a caste of mendicants, founded about three hundred years ago by Kubeer Dhurrumdas at or near Benares, and are members of the monastery at Bombay situated at Old Nagpada. The defendant Jugunnathdas was the "mahunt" or chief officiating priest and ruler of the monastery in Bombay, and, as such, was the trustee of its moveable and immoveable property. He was appointed "mahunt" in November 1868 by a "panja" or letter of mandate given by Pragutnam Saheb, the head priest and chief ruler of the whole of the Kubeerpunthi sect in India. The duty of a "mahunt" is to act as the governor or ruler of the monastery, to perform certain religious services which cannot be performed by any other members of the sect, and to superintend and manage all the property of the sect. He is to receive and realise the rents and profits, to keep the property in repair, to pay the rates and taxes, to remit a certain portion of the income in each year to the supreme ruler at the chief monastery in Kamurda, and to expend the balance in charitable and pious purposes proper to the religious usages of the sect, and, amongst other objects, in feeding and maintaining those members of the sect who frequent the monastery over which he is the "mahunt." The property of the various monasteries of the sect is the produce of the gifts of pious Hindus and of alms received by the members in mendicancy. The "mahunt" has no interest or estate in the property except such as may be necessary for the right discharge of his duties. By a decree made by the High Court in Suit No. 204 of 1869, it was ordered that Jugunnathdas should pay to each of the defendants in that suit, during the term of their natural life, Rs. 10 a month, and permit each of them to occupy rent-free, during the like term, a room in the upper storey of a chawl, situated at Grant Road, belonging to the monastery; and at no time to eject them therefrom; and that he should permit the plaintiff Ramdas to reside in the monastery or (at the pleasure of Ramdas) pay him Rs. 10 a month and permit him to occupy a room in the chawl during the term of his natural life. About five months after taking charge of the office of "mahunt," Jugunnathdas entirely changed his mode of life. He began to carry on mercantile business and to mix in the ordinary affairs of life, contrary to the ascetic and mendicant customs and practices of the sect. He leased portions of the monastery for purposes other than those for which it was intended; and in 1870, in violation of his duty as "mahunt," and in fraud of the said religious and charitable use and purposes, he raised a sum of Rs. 15,000 from Madhowjee Dhurumsey, Rs. 5,000 from Cursetjee Nullwalla, and Rs. 1,300 from Kuma Heera and others, to whom he mortgaged the property of the charity and put them in possession thereof as security for the mortgage. The first of the mortgagees has threatened to sell the property under a power of sale contained in the mortgage deed. When his creditors began to press him hard, Jugunnathdas absconded from Bombay without having entrusted the management of the monastery and its property to any fit and proper person. They had been taken charge of and are managed by the defendants without any authority. By the rules and practice of the sect, the plaintiffs are the only persons entitled to succeed to the mahuntship in the absence of Jugunnathdas, who, the plaintiffs submit, has by his acts shown himself unfit to hold the office. They pray that he should be deprived by the Court of the said office, and that one of them should be appointed in his place. In September 1872, the defendants presented a petition to the Court to be allowed to sue in *forma pauperis* to set aside the mortgage of Madhowjee Dhurumsey; but they did so in their own name without setting forth any sufficient authority given to them or possessed by them to do so. The plaintiffs, therefore, filed a suit against them, praying, among other things, as above set forth.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

INDIAN ITEMS.

In future the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes will henceforth touch at Naples both going and coming.

Dr. Whishaw officiates as Civil Surgeon of Lucknow during the absence of Dr. Cannon, who proceeds home immediately.

Surgeon-Major G. H. Ray, M. D., 13th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Oudh Circle, in the place of Dr. Archer, going on leave.

It is estimated that before the youthful Maharaja of Mysore comes of age, the sum available for expenditure on irrigation works in the State will be considerably over half a million sterling.

At the instance of the local administration at Mysore, the Supreme Government have sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of a building for a native school near the cantonment of Bangalore.

At the last Criminal Sessions at Dacca, nine prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of dacoity in one case, and two prisoners sentenced to death, and three to transportation for life, in another case of dacoity accompanied by murder.

The *Oudh Excelsior* briefly announces another military murder which took place at Lucknow on the 7th instant. Whilst certain companies of H. M.'s 40th Regiment were coming out of barracks for their usual drill, a private belonging to it, with gun in hand, took his stand under a tree adjacent to the Sergeants' Mess, and deliberately shot a comrade.

The expense of preparing and printing the district manuals and general *Gazetteer* for the Madras Presidency has been fixed at Rs. 60,000. Of this sum the *Gazetteer* is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 has already been spent on four manuals, the compilers of which received Rs. 2,500 each. The balance of Rs. 35,000 is all that remains for the expenses of the other sixteen district manuals and as the printing expenses in each case come to fully Rs. 1,000, the compilers will have to be content with one hundred guineas only, instead of the sum allotted to their more fortunate brethren. Lord Hobart, however, trusts that there will still be found "able and zealous officers, willing to engage in the work for the love of the country, for the love of letters, and in the hope of distinction."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb. 28.)

In the House of Lords, on the question of British subjects being allowed to wear decorations of honour awarded to them by foreign powers, Lord Granville stated that it was not intended to depart from the Constitutional rule of obtaining the consent of our own Sovereign to enable a person to wear such decorations. His lordship has also stated that the report of the Spanish steamer Murillo being discharged was not true. The inquiry by the Spanish authorities was still pending. The bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been read a first time. Their lordships have agreed to a joint committee of both Houses on the transfer and amalgamation of railways and canals. The Chelsea Waterworks Bill has been thrown out on its second reading by a majority of forty-one votes.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Grant Duff has stated that an improved map of Central Asia will shortly be issued by the War Office. In a debate on the Army Estimates, Colonel Barttelot called the attention of the House to the length of service of regiments in India, and moved that such service ought to be shortened. After a long debate the motion was withdrawn. The House then went into committee of supply on the Army Estimates. The total amount asked for is £14,416,400. Mr. W. Fowler has met this by a proposition to reduce the army by 10,000 men. The debate stands adjourned. The Marquis of Hartington has stated that it is not the intention of the Government to proceed with the Galway election prosecutions. A motion by Mr. Seely for substituting a Secretary of State for the Board of Admiralty was negatived by 114 to 13. The Scotch Poor Law Bill has been thrown out on its second reading, and the Bastardy Laws Amendment Bill has been read a third time and passed.

The 300th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus has been celebrated at Thorn, in Prussian Poland.

The report of the Committee of Thirty has been laid before the French Assembly, where it has been favourably received. The contending parties in the Assembly have agreed not to separate till they have organised a second Chamber, modified the electoral law, and provided for the transmission of powers. The Bonapartists are about to advocate a *plébiscite*. The health of M. Thiers is completely restored.

There has been a change of Ministry in Spain, and Senor Figueras has been chosen President. The King of Italy has addressed an autograph letter to King Amadeo on his abdication. Italy, Austria, and the majority of the European Powers have decided to maintain relations with the present Spanish Ministry pending the formation of a regular Government. It is asserted that Don Carlos has crossed the Spanish frontier, and that a Carlist general is marching on Madrid with four battalions of troops. A report that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Alphonso and a daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, with the latter as Regent during the minority of the Prince, requires confirmation.

It is reported that the Russians are contemplating a military port at the Bay of Balaklava, to be connected with Sebastopol by a canal.

Her Majesty has paid two short visits to London this week, and yesterday held a Court at Buckingham Palace. To-morrow the Queen will return to Windsor.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a *levee* on behalf of Her Majesty on March 4, and next week will pay a visit to the Duke of Rutland at Bervoir Castle. His Royal Highness has presided over the thirty-first anniversary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

Mr. Robert Fowler has given notice to move on the 4th of March that it is desirable that the statement of the financial affairs of India should be made at a period of the session when it can be fully discussed.

The election for Wigtonshire has resulted in the return of Mr. Vans Agnew, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of fifty-seven votes over Lord Dalrymple.

Mr. John Bright has reappeared in the House of Commons.

In two appeal cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council this week, Beerchunder Jobraj v. the Receiver of the Supreme Court, and Nawab Mulka and others v. Mahomed Ushkurree Khan and others, their lordships have deferred judgment.

The appeal of Mr. Edwin James to be re-admitted to the English Bar has been rejected by the judges.

The Select Committee on Indian Finance has had two sittings this week, at both of which Sir Charles Trevelyan has given very important evidence.

Obituary of the Week.—Maj.-Gen. H. Bower, Mad. Ret.; Col W. J. Bradford, Mad. Ret.; Baron Sir W. F. Channell; Major C. Pearce, late Bengal Army; Capt. R. Taylor, Mad. Ret.; Rev. T. Guthrie, Edinburgh; Sir G. de la Poer Beresford, Bart.; the Dowager Lady Shelley; Rev. T. Barclay, Principal of Glasgow University; the Rev. Sir J. E. Phillips, Bart; the Hon. Mrs. Clifton Wilkinson; Lady Elizabeth Williams; W. Winstanley, Esq., J. P. for Lancaster; Mrs Anastasia Dolby.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

(*Times.*)

We have been favoured with the following interesting letter upon this important subject by Colonel Sir Henry Havelock:—

"Colonel Hambly's able advocacy of the principle of Mounted Riflemen has directed so much attention to the subject lately, that I venture to ask you to publish some particulars of the practical working of such a force which are but little known. Their having occurred under my own observation will, I hope, plead my excuse for making use of the first person in speaking of them where it is unavoidable.

"All through my father's campaign in 1857 the want of cavalry to follow up his successes was painfully apparent. Later, in the first half of 1858, when we had abundant cavalry, their feebleness in pursuits when far detached from infantry, their great losses and the small results, attracted much attention. This led me, among others, to think of a remedy.

"In July 1858, Sir John Douglas, K. C. B., was directed to clear the Shahabad district. He had, in all, over 5,000 men, but scattered over 35 posts in a vast district; while the rebels, some 4,000 men, including the old Dinapore Brigade, the 7th, 8th and 40th Native Infantry intact, held a central position in a jungle, 20 miles long by three broad, in the heart of the district. This position enabled them to baffle us. Whenever they were pursued, as we entered the jungle at one side they left it at the other, marched rapidly to a distant part of the country, and as soon as the pursuit was abandoned, from the limited marching power of our infantry under that sun, returned quietly to their old haunts in the jungle. Their speed made them complete masters of the situation. They collected the revenue of the district and established such a reign of terror that no inhabitant dare furnish us with information or provisions. This game had lasted from July 1857, to September 1858—14 months.

"Bearing this in mind, it occurred to me, as principal Staff Officer to Sir John Douglas, to propose, during an interval in the operations, the formation of a body of mounted infantry. Sixty men from the 10th Foot, good shots and accustomed to horses, were carefully chosen, and drilled for three weeks to the alternate mounted and dismounted action of Dragoons properly so called. In October the General again took the field. In pursuance of his plans, five columns were to converge round the Jugdespore Jungle by noon on the 13th of October, hem the rebels in on all sides, and make a combined attack on their position. All worked admirably until the last moment of the concentration. Then, one column of the five was three hours late in completing the circuit. The sepoys saw the breach, slipped through the gap immediately, and were once more at large in the district. There was nothing left for us but the old story of a long, 'stern chase' again.

"Now the mounted infantry came into play. A light column was formed of four troops of the 2nd Battalion Military Train, acting as light cavalry. To these were added the 60 Mounted Riflemen of the 10th Foot, and 100 irregulars; and I had the good fortune, as originator of the mounted infantry idea, to be intrusted with the command. We started in pursuit. Two strong columns of infantry, under Sir John Douglas and the late lamented Sir William Turner, moved on parallel lines on either side of the rebels, while we, the mounted force, kept ahead of them, to turn them back.

"To state the results briefly—we marched 201 miles in five days (one day 69 miles during 20 hours in the saddle), prevented the rebels the first night from crossing the Soane; 'headed' them continually, and turned them back by our dismounted rifle fire on to the 'infantry columns.

"This was easy to do, by getting a couple of miles ahead of them, choosing a strong line of walls and banks across their road, placing the riflemen, dismounted and under cover in the centre; extending the four troops of the Military Train (also armed with rifled carbines) two on each flank; and keeping the irregulars, as a reserve and guard for the horses of the dismounted men, in rear of the centre. As the time to do this was always chosen, when our information had brought up one or other of the infantry columns to within two or three miles, we never failed to delay the sepoys long enough to bring them between two fires and cause them heavy loss. Our patrols constantly kept the infantry informed of the enemy's movements—when and where to expect them, and how to make the shortest cuts to get at them. Our infantry marched on an average 25 miles a day for five days, or 125 miles in all—a tremendous effort in that climate. But if it had not been for the Mounted Rifles, the infantry would never have seen the rebels again after they lost sight of them the first day.

"In short, the Mounted Rifles, either single handed or in combination with one of the infantry columns, brought the rebels to bay three times—on the 16th, 18th, and 20th of October; destroyed over 500 of them, and, by giving them no rest day or night, so harried the remainder, that they were driven out of the district into the Hills, and thence into Central India.

"The civil power resumed its authority, and a district which had been for 15 months in rebel hands, reverted at once to peace and security.

"What 5,000 of our troops had not been able to accomplish in a year, under the old system of slow movement, was done in five days by 2,000 Infantry and 400 Cavalry and Mounted Riflemen, and this wholly through the revival of the middle-age principle of fire and rapidity of movement combined in mounted infantry. So much for the power of continuous pursuit.

"These sepoys would easily have marched 30 miles a day for a week, if only allowed intervals of three or four hours at a time to undress and cook, as their religion requires. But this is what we did not give them. No sooner had they settled down to their cooking than a rousing Enfield volley drove them to the road again, and kept them going. This, repeated on several consecutive nights, 'broke their hearts,' and drove them out of the districts.

"At the end of the American war the idea of mounted infantry was worked out on a grand scale. In April 1865, when Lee was forced to evacuate the lines of Richmond, he endeavoured to retire southwesterly, with some 50,000 men, to effect a junction with General Johnstone. Sheridan, with a division of 11,000 Mounted Riflemen, in four brigades, followed in pursuit. As at Mars-la-Tour, the other day, his object was to seize his enemy, detain him, and hold him first till the infantry could come up. But—differently from the Germans—Sheridan accomplished this by the rifle fire of his dismounted men alone; using his horses only to keep ahead of Lee and outflank him on every side. The result is well known. Sheridan stuck to the Southerners till, on the 9th of April, two whole Federal Infantry Corps—60,000 men—having come up, and two trains of provisions coming to Lee from the westward having been intercepted, his force reduced by famine and desertion to 42,000 men, was surrounded and forced to surrender. This brought the war to an end. Had Lee succeeded in joining Johnston—which, but for the mounted infantry 'heading him back,' he inevitably would have done—the campaign might have lasted for another year.

"The Battle of Mars-la-Tour (or Vionville), on the 16th of August 1870, stands forth pre-eminently bright as the most glorious day for cavalry that the world has ever seen. The undaunted bravery of the Prussian Horse, their entire devotion and unhesitating following of their officers, enabled 24,000 stubborn German infantry, backed by a numerous artillery, to keep over 82,000 French in check till the arrival of reinforcements insured their being shut into Metz. By these devoted charges, made by one-half of the 12,000 German cavalry present, three hours' breathing time—from 1 to 4 p.m.—was gained. A full half of the cavalry were only slightly engaged, as a detailed statement of their losses shows. By 5 p.m. the Germans had 60,000 men on the ground; by nightfall over 100,000. The French allowed the 17th to pass away in inaction. By the morning of the 18th, 220,000 Germans barred the way to Verdun, and the opportunity for escape was gone.

"Judging by the light of after-events, it may be said that the fate of France was sealed on the 16th of August—that those two German Cavalry Divisions bore the destiny of half Europe and of two Empires on their swords: grand results of discipline and skill, of devotion as great as at our own Balaclava, and of military science twice as practical.

"But it still remains an open tactical question whether these results would not have been better gained—that is, with less loss of life—by a combined application of charging and dismounted action instead of by mere headlong charging alone. For instance, the most brilliant charge—that of Bredow's Brigade (7th Cuirassiers and 16th Uhlans), noble almost beyond anything in history—cost 349 officers and men, killed and wounded, out of about 820, and 519 horses out of the same number, and its effect was only momentary.

"No guns were carried off; the infantry that were ridden over (they had not time to form square, so skilfully was the charge led under cover of ground till the moment of impact) were not dispersed, but inflicted fearful loss on this Brigade, by their rifle fire, in its retreat.

"But had this Brigade—to put a hypothetical case as the only means of illustrating the argument—been followed in second line at a trot by one or two battalions of Mounted Riflemen, at some 500 yards' distance, a totally different result might have been gained. The Mounted Riflemen would have halted, dismounted, and immediately got into position on reaching the silenced guns that had been ridden through.

"Their horses would have found immediate shelter in the hollow which concealed the advance of the Cuirassiers till they were close upon the batteries. The cavalry, passing on at full career some 500 yards further, would then have retired round one or both flanks of the dismounted riflemen, completed, shrouded and protected by their fire. The French cavalry counter attack would have been checked at once. The ground covered by that splendid charge would have been thus permanently held, the guns secured, and a salient point 800 yards in advance, and on a crest in the centre of the enemy's position, gained. The mounted riflemen thus thrown forward could have been reinforced, in less than ten minutes, by their own infantry, and in the meantime the returning Cuirassiers and Uhlans, retiring round both flanks under cover of their fire, and reforming a second line behind them in security, would have been an intermediate support. Their heavy losses in retreat, principally sustained from rifle fire, would have been avoided.

"Again, supposing one-half of the 12,000 German cavalry present, or about the number that played a comparatively passive part, had been employed, in dismounted action, against Bazaine's weak point between the Bois-des-Ognons and the Bois-de-Vaux, above Gorge, and threatening his communication with Metz, is it not probable that they would have brought his forward march to a standstill, just as effectually and at half the loss of life, as by the fearfully costly charges made on his front?

"I do not presume to put forward these questions as any speculative opinions of my own; but having had the advantage of discussing the subject, on the ground itself and just after the battle, with General Sheridan—an eye-witness of the fight, and certainly the greatest living authority as to what mounted riflemen can do—I think it right to make public the conclusions he formed on the spot, only wishing that I could express them as forcibly and lucidly as he did. These are questions that are occupying some of the keenest and most practical minds in the German Army at this moment. The opinion seems universal that an intermediate arm, to act as above indicated in combination with cavalry, is a technical necessity, brought on by breech-loading fire.

"Though the German Horse in the complete demoralization after Worth were able to ride all over the country, a few Uhlans accepting the submission of large cities like Nancy, and carrying terror everywhere, as soon as the Franc-Tireur movement became serious, this was stopped short at once. Under a little rifle fire from woods and hedges this free riding was paralyzed; no cavalry patrol could move without some Jagers, generally in a cart, to take care of it. Uhlans, and even Cuirassiers, felt themselves at a disadvantage, and armed themselves with the Chassepot whenever they could. The inference from this impulse of self-preservation is a safer guide than any tactical theory.

"The disasters of the splendid French cavalry further point the moral of the helplessness of the '*arme blanche*' against breech-loaders. Their magnificent Cuirassiers, brave and devoted as in the best days of the First Empire, were destroyed in headlong charges against infantry, without the slightest result. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th, and 9th Regiments of that arm at Worth; the 5th and 6th at Mouzon on the 30th of August; the Cuirassiers of the Guard at Vionville, or nine out of their 11 Cuirassier Regiments, were literally thrown away, in hopeless efforts under a false tactical system. In the same way, the brigade composed of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Chasseurs d'Afrique were annihilated at Sedan, without even breaking through the infantry whom they charged. The German fire, partly of skirmishers, partly delivered in line, destroyed them at 150 yards. Only a few individuals ever reached the bayonets, there to be shot down or captured. How invaluable to France might have been even this one brigade alone, which carried a long rifle and had been trained to fight on foot, if it would have survived, to be used in detached raids against the long German lines of communication in November and December. By that time the French cavalry no longer existed. What might even only 2,000 horsemen have effected if handled as Sheridan or Stuart, of Confederate fame, would have used them, when the siege train was on its slow way to Paris? How would it have fared with the rails and tunnels of the long miles to the frontier if the French had read the teachings of the American war as to cavalry aright?

"To look in another direction, Russia has thoroughly adopted the mounted rifle idea. The Cossacks of the Imperial Guard were told, after a great review some 12 months ago, that they were henceforth to carry a rifle and work on foot. Already 42,000 breach-loaders have been issued to the Cossacks. Let it be remembered that Russia possesses over 200,000 of these light horsemen. When next we meet them, be it in Afghanistan or on the Danube, it will be as carefully trained mounted infantry that their excellent qualities will be utilized.

"For us this question is of more importance than to any other nation. Could we put 6,000 sabres into the field? And where are our cavalry reserves, of men or of horses, for this handful? All the more urgent that we should not throw away a single man or horse whom we cannot replace by adherence to an exploded practical theory. If we had 72,000 cavalry like Germany, it would be different. Lastly, this is the only way to bring out the real value of our Yeomanry. No country in the world is so suited as England for dismounted rifle action, because no other has such features of ground, where, at every mile, you find a crest on which riflemen can act in position under cover, while their horses are sheltered, close at hand, in the next hollow. The Yeomanry are coming out this year. Why should not a beginning be made with them? We have now an officer at the Horse Guards, better qualified than any one else to give the details. Colonel Jenyns, C.B., Assistant Adjutant General, late 13th Hussars, trained his whole regiment to act in this way in Canada, in 1867-68."

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemists and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.

CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2 250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000. All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. ⎫ For amounts above
„ 14 „ „ ..2¾ „ „ ⎬ Rs. 500 and not ex-
„ 21 „ „ ...3 „ „ ⎭ ceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL (WATSON'S) BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.

NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

LONDON AND BURTON BOTTLED BEER COMPANY, LIMITED.

BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by the above Company.

Cases 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 16-8
„ 6 „ „	„ 21-0

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.

(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION OF STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
SHERRY.		
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14	0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19	0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22	8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27	8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28	0
BUCELLAS.		
A delicate and light Wine	17	0
MARSALA.		
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14	8
MADEIRA.		
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30	0
PORT.		
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14	8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19	8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	24	0
A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.		
CHAMPAGNE.		
A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26	0
1861 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	39	0
Geisler's	34	8
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
Fine Sparkling	29	0
Very superior	36	0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Fine Sparkling	29	0
Very superior	36	0
STILL HOCK.		
Fine light Hock	14	0
Extra quality	19	0
Very superior	27	0
STILL MOSELLE.		
Extra quality	19	0
Very superior	25	0
CLARET.		
Sound Cup Claret	8	4
Breakfast Wine	9	8
Dinner Wine	16	0
After-Dinner Wine	23	0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	29	0
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	18	0
A few cases *Lafitte*, 1865 Vintage	30	0
BURGUNDY.		
Sparkling Red	31	0
Do. White	31	0
Still, extra fine	19	0
STEINWEIN.		
This is a very choice Wine. In original flagons	20	0
CHABLIS.		
A very nice light Wine	14	0
Do. more body	19	0
SAUTERNES.		
A pure wholesome Wine	16	0
Do. more body	20	0
BRANDY.		
Payne & Co.'s Green Vine Leaf	26	8
Payne & Co.'s Trade Mark	22	0
Hennessy's	19	8
Exshaw's No. 1	31	8
GINGER WINE.		
Crabbie's Scotch	12	4
Payne & Co.'s	13	0
GIN.		
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured fully matured in wood before bottling	16	0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom	13	0
Cordial Gin, extra superior	14	0
WHISKEY.		
Finest Scotch	15	0
Do. Irish	17	8
RUM.		
Fine Pine Apple Jamaica	16	0
LIQUEURS.		
Dutch Curaçoa	34	0
Pints Cherry Brandy, per case of 2 dozens	28	0
French assorted	22	0
Father Kermann's	38	0
BITTERS.		
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	14	0
Nouilly Pratt's Vermouth	15	0

Our object, in offering our Wines for sale at Cost Price, is, as before stated, speedy realization of assets and settlement of account.

This is an opportunity which is not likely to recur and we would particularly call the attention of Presidents of Messes, Club, and Residents, in the Mofussil generally, to the advantages to be derived by laying in a stock of the Wines now offered.

Particular care will be taken not to include *Wines out of condition*—these will form the subject of a special sale by Auction to the *highest bidder*.

PAYNE & Co.

FOR SALE.

CLARET CHATEAU DU ROE. Rs. 10 per dozen.

SHERRY, LONDON CLUB. Rs. 23 per dozen.
SHERRY, PALE DRY. Rs. 25 per dozen.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,

Bombay, 25th February 1873. 8, Rampart Row.

VOLKART BROTHERS

PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.		
REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts.	Rs. 40	
Ditto ditto 2 „ pts.	„ 42	
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„ „
Steinwein	„ 20	„ „
Rudesheimer	„ 24	„ „
Hochheimer	„ 24	„ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36	„ „
CLARETS.		
St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
Chateau de Frands	„ 14	„ „
Vray Canon	„ 18	„ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„ „
VERMOUTH.		
Superior quality	Rs. 20	per doz. qts.
Inferior qualities at	Rs. 12 and „ 14	„ „
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.		
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	Rs. 12	per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	„ 12	„ „
Brachetto	„ 12	„ „
Passito Forzato	„ 12	„ „
Moscato Bianco	„ 12	„ „
Barolo	„ 12	„ „
Nebiolo	„ 12	„ „

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

BRANDIES.		
Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866	Rs. 17	per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865	„ 18	„ „
G. Martineau	„ 18	„ „
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	„ 18	„ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 20	„ „
Jules Robin & Co.'s P quality	„ 20	„ „
Ditto ditto P̈	„ 22	„ „

CHEESE.

Gruyere Cheese, weighing 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied	per doz	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	„	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	„	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	„	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	„	20

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
NEROBERGER	„	„	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„	32
Do.	„	pints	17
RAUENTHALER	„	quarts	32
RUDESHEIMER	„	„	24
Do.	„	pints	13
NIERSTEINER	„	quarts	21
BODENHEIMER	„	„	18
WALPORZHEIMER (Red)	„	„	18
GEISENHEIMER	„	pints	10

CLARET.

By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto		pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto		pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	„	quarts	16
ST. JULIEN do. do.	„	„	18
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	„	„	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1864	per doz.	quarts	48
POMMARD	„	„	24
SAVIGNY	„	„	20
BEAUNE	„	„	16
CHABLIS	„	„	18

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rheims.	per doz.	quarts	40
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	„	quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	„	pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Per Doz.	quarts	28
Do.	pints	15

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz.	Rs.	24
Do. Do. „ Green Label	„	„	27

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,

Quarts in original Cases of 4 dozens, per doz., Rs. 5-12; single dozens Rs. 6.

OLD TOM .... per doz. Rs. 16

J. NEUBERG.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ La Neuchateloise. Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.
PAID UP £270,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W. C.
WITH BRANCHES AT
Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

Bombay, Treacher's Building, and at Madras and Calcutta.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

The whole of the second series of 100,000 Shares issued at 5s. premium, or £1-5 per share, has been taken up, and a third series of 10,000 is now open to the public at 10s. premium, or £1-10 per share. The amount of Capital paid-up was, on the 1st January £28,000, inclusive of premiums.

The premiums on Capital are being applied to the defraying of expenses connected with the formation and organization of the Company, so leaving the Capital intact, 20 per cent. of which is invested in Consols in names of Trustees to form a Guarantee Fund for the payment of claims.

The Shares are represented by "Warrants to Bearer," negotiable like Bank Notes, passing from hand to hand, without any formality pursuant to Clauses 27 and 28 of the Companies Act of 1867.

Shareholders receive Five per cent. per annum interest on paid-up Capital, and one-fifth part of the Profits, besides.

Applications for Shares will be received at the Offices of the Company in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards on most advantageous terms. The leading features are:—

1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.

2nd.—Charging English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign residence, Travelling, &c; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their lifetime, payments ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.

4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of assurants at the expense of another.

5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid, by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer;" which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his lifetime for 40 per cent. of the premiums paid.

6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of claims by investing in Government securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional security to Policyholders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet claims.

7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Note, from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

CENTRAL TRUSTEES.

LORD SANDHURST, THOS. HUGHES, Esq., M.P., M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Manager, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Government Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AGENTS.
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED
UPON
NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES
FOR THE
ASSURANCE OF LIVES;
CHARGING
ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM
FOR
INDIA,
AND ONE UNIFORM RATE
FOR THE WHOLE WORLD;
GIVING
UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL,
OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES;
ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS
OF
PAYING PREMIUMS
IN 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS,
EACH PREMIUM PAID REPRESENTING
A POSITIVE NOTE EQUIVALENT
TO A PAID-UP-POLICY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED FOR LIFE.
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	105	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	168	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	88	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

Payments may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly if desired, at a slight advance on the annual rates.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

G.'S LINIMENT.

The enormous demand for this remedy, and the number of testimonials to its efficacy as a cure for

Mange and all Skin Diseases
in
Horses, Cattle, and Dogs,

prove that it is indispensable to all Owners of Animals. It is now universally used throughout the Bombay Presidency and in many other parts of India.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
Per dozen, at Wholesale Rates.

SOLE PREPARERS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
CHRONOGRAPHS,
WELL ADAPTED
FOR
TRAINERS OF HORSES.
Rs. 30.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ⅓, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅓ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—see *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.